

FBIS

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SDI 'TIME BOMB' THREATENS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM041620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Main Obstacle"]

[Text] The recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was an important and significant event in international life. It demonstrated the possibility and benefit of political dialogue, and understanding of the unthinkability and disastrousness of a nuclear missile war, and a willingness to remove the frightening instability of Soviet-U.S. relations. Hope has emerged.

But, what people are describing as the "Geneva spirit" is too ephemeral to become the foundation of political forecasts. How many similar "spirits" have there already been which have evaporated in an atmosphere of mistrust and confrontation... the task is therefore to ensure that the "Geneva spirit" is translated into Geneva deeds. There are no simple, easily accessible solutions to this task, especially if you consider that up to now Geneva has not produced agreement on the main issues -- not to transfer the arms race into space and to prevent the militarization of outer space.

M.S. Gorbachev spelled out our arguments and our logic to the U.S. President. The Soviet Union sees no sense in a reduction of arms on earth with a parallel appearance and buildup of arms in space. The militarization of space would expand the scale of military rivalry, intensify the degree of unpredictability and uncertainty in the development of events, and erode strategic stability. Under conditions of strategic chaos, the arms race would inevitably get out of control, which would mean an increased threat of war.

Unfortunately, the U.S. side repeated the same old arguments of the U.S. Administration, arguments that have been repeatedly refuted, even by the Americans themselves. It was said again that the United States has no aggressive intentions, does not pursue military superiority, and is ready to transfer the results of work under the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program to the Soviet Union.

But what was said in Geneva differs decisively from what has been said and done for years in Washington. Addressing Congress not so long ago, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger told his audience: "If we succeed in acquiring a system which will be effective and make the Soviet Union's arms ineffective, then we will have regained our former position when we were the only country possessing nuclear weapons." It cannot be put any clearer. He feels overpowering nostalgia for that irretrievably lost time when the United States was "the only one...." This is why there is the need for the "star wars" program, to which Washington is clinging for dear life.

As for the transfer of SDI "secrets" to the Soviet Union, even in the United States no one takes this idea seriously. Here, for example, is what well-known journalist W. Safire wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES: "When an idea enters President Reagan's head, an idea which seems to him to be exceptionally important for the achievement of his goals, he holds onto this idea. Even though this idea may be ridiculed by his opponents, undermined by his officials, and simply ignored by the press, the invariably ebullient Reagan brings it up time and time again... just like your pet dog may drop at your feet the same old stinking bone. Forget about the pleasant-smelling new rubber toy. The dog feels an inexplicable attraction for the scruffy old bone. One such idea," W. Safire concludes, "is the President's proposal to share space-based defense technology with the Russians." The comparison suggested by W. Safire can hardly be described as elegant. But let us leave to the U.S. journalists' conscience the expressions they use when writing about the U.S. President. We are interested in the essence. In this case, the ones who do not take the President's idea seriously are essentially right.

Engaged in a comprehensive defense of SDI, administration spokesmen at times launch counterattacks, so to speak. For example, K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, noted a "curious inconsistency" in Soviet materials in connection with SDI. What is this inconsistency? It appears that on the one hand the "initiative" is presented as "a dangerous and destabilizing factor which will be opposed by Soviet countermeasures," while on the other it is claimed SDI "will be ineffective and useless." This is followed by the snide question: "If the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' will be ineffective, why are the Russians so worried about it?"

The director is malicious in vain.

We are concerned because it is us and our countermeasures that will have to ensure guaranteed reductions in the effectiveness of the planned space defense. And, if necessary, we will do this. But, as was stated in Geneva, that is not our choice. Soviet people do not want to waste their intellectual and material resources on a new spiral of the arms race. That is the first point.

Second, we are concerned that the Americans, having come to believe in the effectiveness and "absolute reliability" of an ABM system, will decide one day to test it under real conditions. Indeed, not for nothing have hundreds of billions been spent... The Americans are making a mistake. But there will be no one to analyze it and no one to tell the former possessors of the "miracle of military technology" that the money has been spent for nothing.

And third, the very nature of a large-scale ABM system and the minimal time interval during which thousands of targets would have to be detected, strike means sent to intercept them, strike effectiveness assessed, and so on and so forth, virtually removes man from the decisionmaking process. This immeasurably increases the proportion of tragic errors and accidents of all kinds. The question of whether mankind is to be or not to be will be decided by computers, not people. Whatever our attitudes toward U.S. politicians and generals, we prefer to deal with them rather than their computers -- even if they are sixth generation...

The fourth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms will start in January -- again in Geneva. There are two packages of proposals, Soviet and U.S., on the table. These proposals diverge in many respects and differ sharply. Nonetheless, there are points of contact between them. A real opportunity has emerged for starting to narrow the gap between positions and seeking a compromise and a mutually acceptable solution. But a strange and almost paradoxical situation has arisen. Weapons that are being created can be blocked by reducing weapons already in existence.

There is, I repeat, an opportunity for reaching agreement. The main obstacle is the position of the United States, which continues to insist on the need to put weapons into space. The absence of positive shifts on this decisive avenue shows that the time bomb placed under Soviet-U.S. relations by Washington strategists has still not been defused. The timer is continuing the countdown.

And yet, we can hope the Americans have not said their final word. After Geneva the struggle around SDI intensified. Pressure groups defending the "star wars" program -- first and foremost, the military-industrial complex -- do not want to give up their positions. But there are other people in various sectors of society who comprehend all the destructive power of the military-space fantasies. The clash of views and interests is continuing.

The Soviet Union will do everything possible to ensure the dangerous line is not crossed. We will strive to break the alarming course of events by dint of argument, example, and good sense.

We have no illusions. Not everything depends on us. But we will do what does depend on us. We will do it so that Moscow and Washington can be bound not by a balance of fear, but by a balance of interests.

BUSINESSMEN 'BAFFLED' BY REAGAN PLAN TO SHARE SDI

LD031802 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Top business executives and Pentagon officials are said to be baffled by the Reagan administration's promises to share space weapons technology with the Soviet Union as part of the scheme to gradually shift the reliance from offensive to defensive arms. Here are some details:

Well, at the conference on space technology in Colorado Springs (William Rector), the vice president of space systems at the General Dynamics, expressed his surprise in the following way: I just don't understand it, he said. It seems to run counter to everything else they're doing. It just doesn't make sense. There's much more to "star wars," or the Strategic Defense Initiative, that doesn't make sense. At his news conference in Geneva, and in the recent address to the Supreme Soviet or parliament, the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made it absolutely clear that if the door to an arms race in space was not slammed shut, military competition would acquire dire proportions. The arms race cannot be stopped if we add new weapons to the existing ones. The more so since the latter are being constantly perfected in terms of accuracy, yields, their capabilities to reach targets undetected by enemy air defenses, and so on.

For business executives, it's inconceivable that technological secrets can be shared with a competitor. This is true of any field of competition, military or civilian. Stealing secrets from others, or finding more legal ways of using the potential of others, yes. But it's never sharing with others. Military contractors who are in for windfall profits from "star wars" often say that they don't formulate any policies. They claim they act on orders from the government. However, in the case of "star wars," we have a combination of political decision to gain a sizable military advantage over the other side and a tremendous pressure from the military-industrial complex. For the leading arms manufacturers, the so called Strategic Defense Initiative is not only a gold mine, it's also a unique chance to establish themselves for many decades to come as a powerful force to be reckoned with by politicians to dissuade whoever makes an attempt to at least slow down the arms race and thus hurt their business, and to influence the American public and the mass media into accepting Soviet-American rivalry in almost each and every area as something inevitable.

In recent months there have been more meetings of Pentagon officials and top business executives involved in "star wars" than at any other time in the past. There have been more news conferences and interviews with the press than during the same period last year. The thrust of this campaign -- call it public relations, propaganda, or whatever -- is to convince that in the case of "star wars" military superiority goes hand in hand with prestige, national pride, and honor. In other words, powerful forces are at play to keep "star wars" well lubricated and going. For them, political responsibility is a hollow sound. For them, the Geneva summit with its clear undertaking by both sides not to seek unilateral advantages is a brief political honeymoon of little practical value. When business executives are pressed by reporters about what's bad about sharing defensive technologies with others, they reply that individual components of the system can be turned into devastating offensive weapons to assist a nuclear first strike.

It looks like the spirit of Geneva and "star wars" are incompatible.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

Sokolov Departs Moscow

PM031011 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "To Take Part in Routine Session"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, left Moscow for Berlin on 2 December to take part in a routine session of the Warsaw Pact States' defense ministers committee.

At the airport he was seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; and other generals and officers.

(Z. Kerner), GDR extraordinary envoy and fully empowered minister, and Major General (G. Oldenburg), military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, were among the send-off party.

Kulikov In Delegation

LD031532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] A session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states has begun today in Berlin.

Present at the session are Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of Bulgaria, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia; Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense of Hungary; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of general staff of the Nationale Volksarmee of the GDR; General of the Army Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of Poland; Colonel General Constantin Oleanu, minister of national defense of Romania; and Marshal Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the Soviet Union. Also present are Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states; and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The participants at the session paid their respects to the memory of the suddenly deceased minister of national defense of the GDR -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, who, as a long-standing member of the Committee of the Defense Ministers, made a significant contribution to consolidating the class-based alliance of the socialist countries and their comradeship-in-arms.

ARISTOV RECEIVES BLOC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS

PM021211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] On 29 November talks took place between USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and the following foreign trade ministers: K. Khristov of Bulgaria, P. Veress of Hungary, R. Cabrizas of Cuba, and A. Wojcik of Poland. There was an examination of questions of trade and economic relations and their development in 1986-1990.

SOCIALIST FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET IN BERLIN

LD040305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting of leaders of societies of friendship with the Soviet Union has opened in Berlin. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR are participating. GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Fischer, who spoke at the meeting, emphasized that the work of the friendship societies makes an important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and promotes the further extension of socialist economic integration.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION DELIBERATES

LD301654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1226 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (TASS) -- The 72d meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission of Foreign Trade was held here on 28-30 November.

Taking part in its work were delegations of CEMA member-countries headed by the ministers of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the USSR, and the deputy minister of foreign trade of the CSSR, as well as by an SFRY delegation headed by the first deputy secretary of foreign trade.

Representatives of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank took part in the meetings.

The meeting discussed and approved measures to fulfill the resolutions regarding the activities of the commission adopted at the 40th CEMA session and by the CEMA Executive Committee.

It discussed and approved a plan for the commission's work for the years 1986-87 providing for the development and improvement of cooperation between CEMA member-states in the sphere of foreign trade in the light of the tasks arising from the decisions of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries.

The plan pays great attention to the further development of mutual trade on the basis of the long-term agreements for the years 1986-90, to the fulfillment by countries of these agreements and the annual protocols on trade-turnover for the years 1986 and 1987 and, in particular, the commitments on reciprocal deliveries of commodities under the agreements on production specialization and coproduction and the agreements included in the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures by the CEMA member-countries in the years 1986-90, and to the enhancement of the technical standard and quality of the products being reciprocally supplied.

The foreign trade bodies of the CEMA countries will take part in the preparation and conclusion of agreements on coordinated and specialized production in the years 1986-90 and in joint measures to improve the provision of the population with high-quality consumer goods. There will be an increase in reciprocal deliveries of these goods and their range will be extended.

Work will be continued on improving and methodology of fixing and applying prices and also on refining and standardizing foreign-trade documents on reciprocal trade. There will be a further development of cooperation between the foreign trade research institutions of CEMA member-countries.

At the meeting of the commission, the national delegations exchanged information on the progress of negotiations on the conclusion between CEMA member-countries as well as the SFRY, of trade agreements for the years 1986-90, and protocols on reciprocal deliveries for 1986.

The leaders of the delegations agreed to speed up the work on concluding the as yet unsigned long-term agreements for the coming 5-year period and the annual protocols.

Taking account of new forms of cooperation in the sphere of material production, science and technology and, in particular, coordination and direct links within the framework of the CEMA, as well as the need for a further strengthening of the contractual foundations for cooperation in the field of foreign trade, the commission approved improved foreign trade requirements and standardized articles for agreements and for contracts on the specialization and coordination of production.

The participants of the meeting also discussed other questions relating to multilateral cooperation between CEMA member-countries in the sphere of foreign trade.

The meeting of the commission passed in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and mutual understanding.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION COMMISSION MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD300100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1312 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, 29 Nov (TASS) -- Tasks stemming from decisions of the 40th sitting of the CEMA session and of the 114th, 115th, and 116th sessions of the council's Executive Committee as well as measures to implement them were discussed at the latest session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Civil Aviation which ended today. The results of work on a number of top-priority problems of cooperation stemming from the decisions of the summit-level economic conference of the CEMA member-countries were also examined.

The commission paid particular attention to questions relating to the pursuit of cooperation by interested CEMA member-countries in the sphere of civil aviation with the help of multilateral agreements. A general agreement on the recognition of a single set of norms for assessing the airworthiness of civilian transport aircraft and a general agreement on the organization of aircraft movements in the joint air traffic control system of the European CEMA member-countries were signed.

An important place in the session's work was occupied by a discussion of the results of the implementation in 1981-85 of a set of measures to develop the cooperation of the CEMA member-countries in the area of the application of aircraft in agriculture and other branches of the national economies of the CEMA member-countries, and the drawing up of additional measures aimed at the further practical implementation of agreements between enterprises (organizations) of the CEMA member-countries on issues concerning cooperation in the sphere of the application of aircraft in the national economy.

The participants in the session exchanged views and held appropriate consultations on some of the most important questions under consideration in international aviation organizations, as well as on a number of other problems.

CEMA DELIBERATES LEGAL QUESTIONS, TREATIES

PM261231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov -- A routine session of the CEMA conference on legal questions has been held here. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR as well as an SFRY delegation took part.

The conference summarized the results of work in 1981-85 to improve the legal foundations of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and outlined the main legal problems to be studied and elaborated in 1986-1990.

With the aim of helping to improve the system of multilateral agreements and treaties, the session examined questions of legal controls as part of cooperation relations in the sphere of science, technology, and production and of cooperation relations among the interested countries in developing individual sectors and production units. The conference approved a work plan for 1986-87 which provides for the elaboration of questions connected with further improving the legal foundations of cooperation among the CEMA members.

The conference's work took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation, and complete mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

INTERVISION WORKING GROUP MEETS -- A regular session of the Intervision working group for exchanges of programs was held from 26 to 28 November in Moscow. Its participants examined coverage plans of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and congresses of other socialist countries' fraternal parties. Fruitful exchanges of views on planning television programs and on questions of exchanging television programs of various types took place. Representatives of television organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union participated in the session. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Nov 85 LD]

NATO EUROGROUP HOLDS SESSION IN BRUSSELS

Communique Issued

LD031313 Moscow TASS in English 1357 3 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, December 3 TASS -- A one-day session of NATO's Eurogroup, the opener of the winter "Atlantic marathon" of meetings by leading bodies of the North Atlantic bloc, has been marked by the policy of a further buildup of nuclear and conventional armaments.

The session was attended by defence ministers from 12 Western European member states except France and Iceland which are not members of the NATO military structure.

The session's participants in a final communique stressed that the Western European NATO member states should play in full their part in maintaining the strength and cohesion of the alliance and reaffirmed their intention to continue holding talks with socialist countries from the position of strength.

The communique includes a declarative statement giving a positive assessment of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and expressing the hope for possible progress in this direction. The heads of the military departments, however, accompany the clause in the communique with a detailed list of measures in the military field which attest to the contrary -- the intention to continue the course towards heightening tension in Europe in order to thwart the chances of reaching arms control agreements.

The communique reaffirms the intention to continue the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles on Western European territory. The final document expresses satisfaction over the fact that the missile deployment is being carried out according to schedule in all the countries concerned. Greece and Denmark, which stick to a special position on the question, refused to join this clause of the communique.

Simultaneously, strong pressure was brought, apparently on instructions from across the ocean, on the Netherlands whose government, in connection with the adoption of the decision to deploy 48 American cruise missiles on its territory contrary to the will of a majority of the population, now seeks to reduce somewhat the tasks in the field of tactical nuclear armaments imposed on it by the NATO leadership.

The defence ministers devoted much time to the discussion of plans on building up and modernizing conventional armaments. They confirmed the implementation of the plans to augmenting the bloc's arsenals with new types of armaments, munitions, and the establishment of additional infrastructure. Thus, 900 new tanks and armoured carriers, 100 heavy guns, 250 combat planes, about twenty warships and great quantities of other hardware will enter service 1986. The Ministers stressed the intention to continue efforts at standardization and modernization of new types of armaments.

The final communique welcomes the efforts to invigorate the activity of yet another military-political grouping -- the Western European Union, as NATO's "European support."

Many of the problems discussed at the session of the NATO Eurogroup will be discussed at the two-day meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee with the participation of defence ministers of the Western European states to be joined today by the heads of the military departments of the United States and Canada.

'Old Militaristic Course'

LD031907 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The defence ministers of the twelve West European NATO member-countries have adopted at a meeting of the alliance's Eurogroup in Brussels a communique welcoming the results of the Geneva meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, expressed support for the efforts to improve East-West relations and come to an agreement on considerable cuts in nuclear weapons. The ministers expressed the hope that it would be possible to ensure impressive progress by developing the results reached at the summit meeting.

It is a good statement. One may be led to think that the NATO defence ministers have realized that nuclear war shall never be fought, understood the importance of preventing any war, whether it be nuclear or conventional, that one should not strive to achieve military superiority. It might seem that the NATO defence ministers have also realized their responsibility in the effort to preserve peace, and intend to act in the "spirit of Geneva".

But the positive impression left by that paragraph in communique is instantly gone as soon as one begins reading the next point of the communique. The NATO strategists are stubbornly following the old militaristic course -- that of a buildup of the nuclear arsenal, of a considerable increase in the number of conventional weapons, a modernization of offensive weapons, introduction of increasingly sophisticated new types of death-carrying weapons.

The ministers point out with satisfaction, the communique says, that the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, which are first nuclear strike weapons) is done in all the European countries concerned on schedule. And this is going on despite the Soviet Union's confirmation of its striving to deliver Europe completely from the nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical ones.

Continuing the policy of ensuring military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries, the ministers have decided to increase next year the number of their tanks and other armour by 900 units through the latest types "Leopard-2" and "Challenger". The NATO troops will get 250 new planes "Tornado" and "F-16", numerous missile launchers. The Navy will get a new aircraft carrier, destroyers and submarines.

It is hardly necessary to carry on listing the new weapons and material to be supplied to NATO in 1986, new measures to strengthen NATO, including an increase in military spendings and creation of an infrastructure. All of them are evidence of one thing: The NATO countries are determined to carry on the old policy of building up tensions.

Moreover, the supporters of the U.S. "star wars" programmes were trying to add to it at the Brussels meeting "their own European defence initiative". Manfred Woerner, FRG defence minister, proposed at the Eurogroup meeting that the possibility be studied of joint work by the West European countries to develop outer space-based anti-ballistic missile systems designed for deployment in Western Europe. This happened despite the fact that the Soviet-American agreement was reaffirmed at Geneva on the need to carry on a search of ways to prevent arms race in outer space and put an end to it on earth.

This is hardly a way to ensure "impressive progress" as a follow-up to the Geneva meeting.

NATO MILITARY PLANNING BODY DISCUSSES WEAPONS

U.S. 'Overt Pressure'

LD032233 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, December 3 TASS -- Questions of the build-up of NATO strike forces, use of the latest technology in armies of the member-countries of the North Atlantic alliance were discussed by a meeting of NATO's military committee at the NATO Headquarters in Brussels. The meeting in which chiefs of general staffs took part was held in conditions of overt pressure by the United States on its allies. The Pentagon's representatives have been publicizing the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" in an effort to compel West European countries to the participation in research programmes for the militarisation of outer space.

Session Ends

LD042221 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1144 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The session of the NATO Military Planning Committee at the level of defense ministers ended here today with calls for stockpiling nuclear and conventional weapons for the North Atlantic bloc. The participants in the session reaffirmed their intention to continue the deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles in a number of Western European countries, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, and to implement actively the plan for the development of NATO armed forces for the current year and the 1986-90 period.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger tried to gain from the bloc partners a new increase in military expenditure and unconditional observation of obligations adopted in the sphere of nuclear and conventional weapons. He also continued his "treatment" of NATO partners, trying to gain their participation in the program preparing for "star wars."

The Pentagon chief and NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington subjected the Netherlands to concentrated pressure, trying to achieve a rejection of the decision to reduce the fulfillment of part of the tasks placed on it by the bloc leadership in the sphere of the use of tactical nuclear weapons. Despite the pressure, Netherlands Defense Minister J. de Ruiter reported his intention to adhere to the adopted decision.

The session's final communique includes a pretentious pronouncement on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting with an expression of hope for "a most rapid achievement of progress at the Geneva talks." However, the document does not contain a constructive reply to Soviet peace initiatives, and the extensive list of various military measures in the NATO framework in which the extensive communique abounds indicates the North Atlantic bloc's intention to continue its course toward whipping up tension.

Greece and Denmark expressed a particular position in relation to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, refusing to support the relevant sections of the communique. Greece also opposed plans for the militarization of space. The representative of Spain, whose government has "frozen" the process of military integration into NATO, reserved his position on the whole text of the final communique.

NATO MILITARY BODIES END WINTER MEETINGS

LD041501 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The NATO military bodies have ended a series of winter meetings in Brussels. The defense ministers of 14 countries, with the exception of France and Iceland, gave key attention to problems of building up conventional arms. The United States and certain of its allies were displeased with the statement made by a representative of Holland who said that the country withdraws from a number of its commitments on the use of its air force in the event of a nuclear war. Observers believe that the decision was taken under pressure of the antinuclear movement which has assumed large scale proportions in Holland. It follows from the communique that only Great Britain has responded favorably to the insistent calls of Washington to take part in the "star wars" program.

Pogodin Commentary

LD041621 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] A number of executive NATO military bodies have just held sessions in Brussels. What was characteristic of these meetings of NATO defense ministers, national military leaders of member countries, and executives of a number of commands of this military alliance? There can be only one answer: a further rise in militaristic preparations and a line for building up tensions, writes our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin.

For one, the meeting of the defense ministers was actually reduced to twisting the arms of the Dutch Government. The leading NATO countries, which have already forced the Netherlands to agree to the deployment of new American first-strike missiles on its territory, are now simply indignant that the Dutch have decided to go back somewhat on their commitments in other spheres of nuclear armaments. The North Atlantic leaders have again displayed their open unwillingness to consider the clearly expressed will of the people of one NATO country which is opposed to its participation in the nuclear arms race. Their aim is obvious -- to expand their nuclear arsenals in Europe, which is already crammed with weapons of mass annihilation, to a highly dangerous limit.

The line to step up the siting of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe has been reaffirmed in a communique issued by the so-called NATO Eurogroup. That was done contrary to objections by Denmark and Greece, which refused to support these exceedingly dangerous preparations. Whipping up the nuclear arms race, the NATO leadership far from forgets either about the race in those types of arms that are usually called conventional, but which cannot be regarded at all as harmless. The desire expressed at the meetings in Brussels both for increasing the amounts of these arms and for improving them in quality can only lead to a further rise in the extent of the war threat.

Of course, the substance of these meetings of the NATO military bodies is not changed by the numerous long-winded assurances of a desire for peace and for a search for accords with the Warsaw Treaty countries. That externally peaceable rhetoric was accompanied by statements to the effect that for any talks to succeed, NATO should constantly build up its military might. That amounts to continuation of the same old policy from a position of strength, which has long proved to be completely untenable and to run counter to the persistent requirements of the present-day reality.

U.S. REPORT TO UN ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

LDO42118 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The imperialist circles headed by the United States have brought up the so-called "Report on the Human Rights Situation in Afghanistan" for consideration in the UN General Assembly's Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural). The report mentions as "examples" of alleged violations of human rights in Afghanistan the democratic law on land and water reforms -- the law which is being carried into life by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and due to which more than 320,000 poor peasant families have got rid of semi-feudal exploitation and have been provided with land plots for the first time in history, and the law on the abolition of usury -- the law as a result of which the debts of eleven million Afghans have been fully annulled.

Representatives of non-aligned and socialist states in their speeches at the committee's meeting described the new fuss around Afghanistan as an attempt at diverting the attention of the international public from mass violations of human rights in South Africa, Chile, in the occupied Arab lands, and in the United States itself. The use of the rostrum of the most authoritative international organisation for those unseemly purposes is inadmissible and cannot be regarded otherwise than a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, emphasised Dzharhalsaihan Enhasaihan, representative of Mongolia.

The falsehood concocted by imperialist powers and their accomplices is based on the false evidence given by the leaders of counter-revolutionary bands that have entrenched themselves in the territory of Pakistan, and is imbued with hatred for the April Revolution and the Afghan people, pointed out Mohammad Farid Zarif, permanent representative of Afghanistan at the United Nations. He described imperialism's insinuations as an "orchestrated act" of the increased psychological warfare against the DRA and as a manifestation of interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state.

The U.S. Administration is trying to conceal the truth about the undeclared war which is being conducted against democratic and sovereign Afghanistan with the aid of a whole army of hired bandits, stated I. Yavkovlev, representative of the USSR. They in Washington prefer to refer to the bandits as "freedom-fighters". However, responsibility for the bloody crime which they commit against the Afghan people fully rests with imperialism which inspires, finances and arms them, the Soviet representative pointed out. There is no evading responsibility through dirty insinuations and falsehoods for the obvious unwillingness to look for ways for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the representative of the USSR said.

UN COMMITTEE BEGINS DISCUSSIONS ON GENEVA TALKS

LDO40022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] The First Committee of the UN General Assembly has begun discussion on the complex of questions of international security. As is pointed out here to these delegates from many countries, the peoples are vitally interested in the implementation of the positive results of the Geneva summit between the leaders of the USSR and the United States. The news commentary is by Boris Andrianov:

Big things are best seen from a distance. This political aphorism involuntarily comes to mind as time gradually moves on from the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. This event is being evaluated by the world public in an increasingly definite and precise way. And it is perfectly clear that the results of the meeting are being appraised throughout the world as generally positive.

The Geneva meeting allowed mankind to breathe a little more easily. After all, the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue definitively confirmed that the opportunity to return to the policy of detente, of achieving agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States about a radical reduction in the arms race has not been wasted. These thoughts were reflected in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement. Established here were not only general understandings of the situations of prime importance for the cause of peace; also defined in this document were the tasks of joint action in the main directions for strengthening strategic stability. The direct and frank talk in Geneva made it possible to reveal the common ground that may become the starting point for improving Soviet-U.S. relations. And that common ground is based on the recognition of the fact that nuclear war is impermissible and that there can be no victors in it. For this reason, the time has come when it is necessary to learn the art of living together in order to avoid a total nuclear catastrophe.

Such an objective is attainable; but for this, real results are necessary in the main issue: the resolution of the problem of war and peace. It is necessary to stop the arms race on earth and not to permit its being carried into space. This is the most important problem of the current age. All the peoples of the world are interested in its solution. However they are confronted by the mighty forces of imperialism which are by no means interested in detente, in the liquidation of the arms arsenals, in a breakthrough for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations. And these forces are represented primarily by the U.S. military-industrial complex. This means that the peoples of the world have most dangerous opponents, and that in order to repulse them active joint efforts are necessary. A real basis for uniting these efforts does exist: it is the constructive and consistent policy of the Soviet Union. The course of our country is clear. It is necessary to hold talks and not to rattle the saber. It is necessary to get down to relaxing tensions rather than accumulating the means for annihilating mankind. But in order to implement such a course, mutual trust is necessary. And it is not possible to create this on words alone. For this reason, now, everything depends on what specific responsive measures come from the U.S. side.

The main thing now remains to implement the spirit of Geneva, not to waste the chance for a real improvement in the political atmosphere in the world in the interests of all mankind.

UN BODY APPROVES INITIATIVE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LDO31152 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Sidoruk reports:

Ensuring the foremost right of all nations -- the right to life -- is an indispensable condition for the implementation of the entire range of socio-economic and political rights, says a draft resolution "Human Rights and Progress in Science and Technology" approved on the initiative of the Soviet Union by the Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the United Nations General Assembly. The draft resolution calls upon all states to take the necessary measures so that the results of scientific and technical progress be used exclusively in the interests of international peace and for the benefit of humankind.

One hundred and nine states voted in favour of the resolution and only the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada voted against it.

The draft resolution, which is to be submitted for the consideration of the U.N. General Assembly, underscores that all horrors of the past wars would fade compared with the calamity of the use of nuclear weapons capable of destroying civilization on earth. The resolution emphasizes the imperative need for the international community to take every effort to strengthen peace, remove the escalating war threat, bridle the arms race, achieve universal and complete disarmament under effective international control, and contribute towards ensuring the right to life.

The draft draws attention to the overriding importance of carrying out practical measures on disarmament to release considerable extra resources and put them to use for socio-economic development, specifically, for the benefit of the developing countries. The draft also urges all states to take effective measures to ban any propaganda of war and, among others, the spread and propaganda of doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing a nuclear war.

NATO SEEKS TO HOLD MILITARY MANEUVERS IN EGYPT

PM01753 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

["Own information" report: "AL-AHALI on NATO's Plans"]

[Text] The Cairo newspaper AL-AHALI writes that the North Atlantic bloc's command is "trying to convince" Egypt of the need for NATO forces to hold military maneuvers on its territory. It is a question, the newspaper reports, of the organization of large-scale maneuvers, chiefly by U.S., British, and French troops and primarily by the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, in the Libyan desert and on Egypt's Mediterranean coast. In the maneuvers, which NATO strategists would like to begin in the very near future and conclude only 1 month later, it is planned to involve infantry, landing forces, and air and naval forces.

A distinguishing feature of the upcoming war games, which Egypt is seemingly prepared to agree to, AL-AHALI emphasizes, is the fact that it is not envisaged that the Egyptian Armed Forces will take any part in them. Within the framework of the preceding "Bright Star" maneuvers, the U.S. military rehearsed the tactic of military intervention in the region's affairs under the cover, as is known, of "military cooperation with friendly Arab countries," including the Arab Republic of Egypt. This time, the newspaper points out, the Egyptian authorities will only be offered a look at a video recording of the NATO troops' preparation on their country's territory for aggressive combat operations under the climatic and topographic conditions of the Near East.

UN ENVOY ADVOCATES CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EAST

LD300933 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] New Yrk, November 30 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The United Nations Organization marked the International Day of Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine by holding a celebration meeting.

Addressing the meeting, speakers representing regional groups of the U.N. member-countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations Organization, the national liberation movements accredited at the U.N. pointed out that the international community should draw world public attention to the tragic plight of the Palestinian people and stress its deep concern over the fact that through the fault of Israel and the USA supporting it, the national aspirations of the Palestinian people, its right to the creation of its own state have not been met yet.

The participants in the meeting heard with great attention the Soviet Government's message of greetings on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for the exercise of its inalienable rights, for a comprehensive and truly just Middle East settlement.

The main victim of Israeli expansionism in the Middle East is the Arab people of Palestine, said Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary-general. The situation in the occupied Arab lands is deteriorating from day to day. The rights of the civilian population are neglected and sacrificed to the policy of annexation and colonization pursued by Tel Aviv. The U.N. its secretary-general said, firmly declares for a just settlement of the Palestinian problem on the basis of ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians including their right to self-determination and creation of their own state. The sole practicable way towards ensuring a comprehensive Middle East settlement is an immediate convocation of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned including PLO, as well as the USSR and the USA Oleg Troyanovskiy USSR permanent representative to the U.N. said. It is precisely from such positions that the countries of the socialist community come out invariably and consistently. They resolutely support the righteous cause of the Palestinian people, the Soviet representative said.

REAGAN MAKES 'IMPERMISSIBLE ATTACKS' IN SPEECH

LD041909 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec (TASS) -- President Ronald Reagan made a speech today at Fallston (in the State of Maryland), in which he referred to the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

I left for Geneva, he said, to begin a dialogue in the name of peace. The differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are based on opposing philosophical outlooks and values, but we wanted these talks to make it possible to sow seeds of hope in our relations -- hope which one day could become genuine peace and lasting peace. A start was made in Geneva. We agreed to strive to achieve shifts in the spheres of armaments control, where there are points of contact, particularly for the purposes of achieving deep reductions in nuclear arsenals.

At the same time Reagan left no doubts that the Washington administration intends to continue with the program to militarize space, saying that the Strategic Defense Initiative will not be an "object for bargaining" at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments. In his speech the U.S. President permitted himself to make impermissible attacks on the Soviet Union's state system. [Moscow TASS in English at 1916 GMT on 4 Dec in a similar article on Reagan's speech omits the preceding sentence.]

Remarks on Summit

LD042037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Prominent politicians are constantly returning to the subject of the Geneva meeting. Much is still being written about it in the press. The U.S. President himself, speaking in [name indistinct] stated that his conversation with the Soviet leader was meaningful if only because the decision was made at it to hold fresh meetings. The President emphasized that the summit meeting gave rise to hopes for an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union although he also recognized the existence of deep problems between the two states. Yes, we know the Geneva meeting engendered a certain optimism. It opens up ways toward the conclusion of important agreements, including an agreement on reducing the danger of an outbreak of war in Europe. There is a 50 percent chance of this being signed next year, at least this is what prominent U.S. experts maintain.

At the same time, increasingly frequently one hears that the very fact of the meeting and the progress achieved in Geneva were only possible because the United States has been seriously arming itself in the last few years. Of course, this is not so. It was by no means U.S. strength that induced our country to go there for the dialogue. And the assertions of those who think the Soviet Union can be frightened at all are naive. In agreeing to the meeting, we proceeded from the highest interests of humanity, averting an arms race in space and curbing it on earth. Meanwhile, the United States is doing everything to charge the situation. It is arming itself in earnest and pushing its NATO allies toward dangerous steps.

McFARLANE RESIGNS AS NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER

LD041924 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 4 TASS -- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane is resigning.

This was disclosed today by President Reagan in a talk with journalists. Robert McFarlane is the third assistant to the President for national security affairs leaving this post during the present administration's being in office. One of the causes for the resignation are acute differences amid the President's aides, also on the key foreign policy question.

Reasons for Departure

LD042313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1953 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Western press agencies report the resignation of Robert McFarlane, the assistant to the U.S. President for national security. Rumors of this have long been flying. They were explained by the growing tension in the relations between McFarlane and the leader of the White House staff. It is difficult to say what this tension is based on, but the departure of the assistant to the head of state for national security is an event for the country. After all, you see, he was far from being small fry.

This reorganization is surprising, as McFarlane was not a novice in the sphere of foreign policy. His actions were generally thought of positively in the United States in the period of preparation for the Soviet-U.S. summit level meeting. Evidently, his moderate positions were not to somebody's liking. Moreover, as the U.S. press writes, Shultz and Weinberger do not want an influential rival in this post. Therefore, there are few today who believe the statement by McFarlane himself, that he is departing allegedly only because he wants to give more time to the family, or that he wants to engage in private business. Thus, there is yet another reshuffle in the White House, as a result of some kind of pressure by some group -- it is quite likely that this is how things stand.

Several figures are being put forward for the place of the one who has left, including Jeane Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. representative at the United Nations.

WEINBERGER REITERATES U.S. POLICY IN PACIFIC

LD022307 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS -- Commenting on the results of the talks held in Washington with the Pentagon brass hats by Shinji Yazaki, deputy head of the Japanese National Defense Agency, the newspaper IZVESTIYA says today: "Shinji Yazaki's visit to Washington would have not attracted much attention either by the level or the results of the talks at the Pentagon, had there been not for some important aspect. Shinji Yazaki was paying his visit to the USA against the background of the tremendous impression left on the whole world by the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva. Therefore any international event whether it be a routine visit or a statement by an official representative is willy-nilly viewed through the prism of Geneva and checked by it."

"The Pentagon has not reckoned with that fact. This can be seen both from its fierce anti-Soviet rhetoric addressed by the U.S. secretary of defence to the visitor, in the approach to the security problems of the Asian-Pacific region, a key to which Caspar Weinberger sees in ensuring U.S. military superiority, and in the very tone of the statement by the Pentagon chief, in which one could feel yesterday's mood."

The United States will not change its policy in the Pacific, Caspar Weinberger said, summing up his statement.

And this, the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out, means that it will further bank on stepped up military preparations, on turning that area into an area of a nuclear missile confrontation, on the use of the territory of its allies, above all, Japan, as a base for the deployment of the first-strike potential.

EXPLOSION, PLUTONIUM LEAK OCCUR IN COLORADO

LD042256 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 5 TASS there has been a leakage of radio active substance, plutonium, as a result of an explosion and a fire at a nuclear armaments plant in Rocky Flats, Colorado. A woman employee was subjected to radioactive irradiation, according to the data available.

'SCANDAL' OF ARMS CORPORATION 'FRAUDS' DECRIED

LD041032 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 4 Dec 85

["With Cosmic Dimensions..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

Another scandal is brewing in the American arms-manufacturers' community, and General Dynamics is once again in its centre.

Was it long ago when the American public learnt with indignation how the bosses of the corporation, the Pentagon's third most important contractor, used the tax-payers' money -- several million dollars -- to pay lobbyists, organize gorgeous barbecues and expensive pleasure trips for Pentagon officials who were responsible for the placement of orders?

The "father" of the American nuclear fleet, Retired Admiral Hyman Rickover alone received "for services" nearly 70,000 dollars. The chairman of the board of the concern, David Lewis, had to resign.

A little bit later, the Los Angeles federal grand jury found the corporation bosses guilty of another fraud. They cheated their customer, the Pentagon, out of 3.2 million dollars in accepting the order for the production of a self-propelled anti-aircraft gun, Divad. The chief machinator now is none other than James Beggs, a former vice president of General Dynamics, and now the director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration who is responsible, as the CBS television network ironizes, for a multi-billion, widely publicised space programme of the United States.

The thirst for money does not leave the General Dynamics bosses in peace. And this concern is no exception. Hardly a month passes without sensational reports appearing in the American press about really cosmic-scope multi-million swindles and frauds of all kinds involving big-time operators, above all wire-pullers of military-industrial corporations.

Although Washington's arms spending grew by 40 per cent from 1980, the profits of major arms-making tycoons at least trebled over the recent years. So, General Dynamics chiefs, resorting to crafty machinations, overcharge their customers by 800,000 dollars under a contract for building warheads for Minuteman missiles. Bosses of McDonnell-Douglas pocket large sums by overstating production costs.

Large scale frauds in Westinghouse Electric have also been exposed. Arms corporations, stated Republican Congressman John Porter, charge the federal government a thousand dollars a plastic cup; 7,000 a coffee-machine and 435 dollars an ordinary hammer.

Are corruption and swindling, born of the insatiable thirst for profit by the powers that be rampant only in business? Two years ago, member of the House of Representatives Patricia Schroeder (Democrat, Colorado) started compiling a "list of disgrace" where she entered names of highly placed government officials who breached law, abused office or demonstrated unethical behaviour. As of June 1985, the list included about 140 Washington officials found guilty of breach of trust, embezzlement, swindling, bribe-taking, forgery, extortion and other sleazy affairs.

You may trust me: I've got enough money not to steal, a member of the Rockefeller clan used to say. Today's Washington dealers, most of them either millionaires or very well-off individuals, do not seem to share this view.

PROPOSED CHEMICAL ARMS FUNDING HARMS SUMMIT ACCORD

LD040145 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 3 Dec 85

["Chemical Weapons Must be Banned" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The U.S. newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER reported that the U.S. Congress is considering a bill envisaging the appropriation of nearly 1,100 million dollars in the 1986 financial year to the programme of modernization of chemical arms. The Pentagon intends to spend those funds on research and development of new highly toxic chemicals for war-heads, manufacture of vaccines and antidotes, sensors, protective clothing, shelters and computer programmes imitating combat situations with the use of chemical weapons. The Pentagon also intends to use those funds to start the production of the 155mm shells and 200-kilogram "Big Eye" bombs with nerve gas.

The newspaper's reports indicate that the military-industrial complex of the USA has concrete plans for perfection and manufacture of new particularly dangerous types of chemical arms and is not going to give them up. Meanwhile the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the Geneva summit meeting says: "In the context of discussing security problems, the two sides reaffirmed that they are in favour of a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons. They agreed to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on this matter."

The historic significance of the Geneva meeting is known to all, but its long-term significance will be manifested in concrete deeds and depends on the readiness of the sides to act on the basis of the joint statement adopted in Geneva. The time has come to pass on from words to deeds and to take practical steps to prohibit and destroy stockpiles of chemical arms. But certain circles in Washington are striving to bring pressure on the American legislators and to achieve the appropriation of funds for the production of new types of toxic warfare agents.

Trying to convince the U.S. Congress that the stockpiles of chemical arms existing in the USA become "obsolete" or are "insufficient", the U.S. military-industrial complex is above all concerned over its profits. The monopolists little worry about the circumstance that the U.S. tax payers will have to produce more toxic agents while the U.S. arsenals contain at least 150,000 tons of toxic agents, the amount which is enough to kill all the population of the earth several times over.

SHULTZ REAFFIRMS U.S. INTENT TO SUPPORT UNITA

PM261103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Supporting Bandits"]

[Text] New York, 25 Nov -- While speaking of some desire for a "peaceful settlement in southern Africa," official Washington is in fact expanding its subversive activity against the People's Republic of Angola. An important stake here is being placed on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] terrorist grouping which makes piratical raids into Angola from the territory of Namibia, occupied by the Republic of South Africa racists. In an interview with NBC television, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, calling the bandits "freedom fighters," frankly stated that the U.S. Administration intends to "continue to support UNITA's efforts."

The U.S. President also made a similar statement recently. As is well known, two bills have already been submitted for examination by the U.S. Congress, whose authors are seeking "open and direct" deliveries of weapons and military equipment worth \$27 million to the UNITA cutthroats.

U.S. SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA CONTINUE

PM281451 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Tyunkov under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Plot Against Libya"]

[Text] The tragic events that befell the Egyptian passenger aircraft hijacked by a group of terrorists during a flight from Athens to Cairo have sparked another wave in the anti-Libyan propaganda campaign. They try to blame this Arab country for virtually every act of terrorism. And when another fabrication flops, vague hints are made that the Libyans were responsible, although indirectly rather than directly. The campaign of lies is intended to persuade the public that Libya is all but threatening the security of the United States and the entire Western world.

There was a commotion in Washington -- secret information had been leaked. A report appeared first in THE NEW YORK TIMES and then in other mass media organs: The White House had "approved a plan to weaken Libya." It envisaged the CIA giving assistance to states opposing the current Libyan leadership and included the conduct of secret operations against the country by the U.S. espionage department.

A sensational story indeed. But it is clear from statements by official U.S. Administration spokesmen that they are not bothered at all about the moral aspect of crude interference in another sovereign state's internal affairs. The bad thing is that the anti-Libyan information was made public. So an investigation was started to find who was responsible for leaking the secret information. There is no intention at the moment of cancelling the plan for secret operations against Libya. Washington is only expressing regret that its implementation could be somewhat hampered by the publicity.

This is not the first time the secret, criminal plans of the leaders of the biggest imperialist power against the Arab state have become public knowledge. There have been extensive subversive actions against Libya ever since the present U.S. Administration took office. The White House makes no secret of its hostility to that country and its leadership. The aim is to ensure Libya's total international isolation and destabilize the situation there to the point of overthrowing the existing system.

Back in 1981 the U.S. Administration expelled all Libyan diplomats from the United States and advised U.S. companies and citizens to leave Libya. A ban was imposed on imports of Libyan oil and, in effect, an economic embargo was introduced. The U.S. Navy regularly holds provocative maneuvers in the proximity of the Libyan coast. Moreover, there have been instances of deliberate incursions into Libyan territorial waters.

Not content with threats of force, a propaganda war, and economic sanctions, Washington is resorting to direct terror and subversion. A. al-Turnyki, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, noted that the "actions of the CIA, which in the past has organized repeated attempts on the lives of M. al-Qadhafi and other Libyan leaders, are particularly dangerous."

The only way to describe this is as the implementation of a full-fledged conspiracy against Libya, using all the means at the U.S. imperialists' disposal including the vilest methods, which grossly contradict the accepted norms and rules of interstate relations.

We have seen the way Washington is trying to involve other countries which have close connections with the United States, in particular Egypt, in the anti-Libyan plot. Some time ago Cairo television showed some "Libyan agents" -- who are, incidentally, citizens of other, quite different states. They had allegedly been sent to Egypt to kill one of the opponents of the existing system in Libya. Gripping details were reported on how Egyptian police agents tracked down the "terrorists" and made contact with them, on how the killing was enacted, with a pool of blood consisting of ordinary red paint. To crown it all, the "victims of the assassination attempt" appeared on the screen, safe and sound. A regular "happy ending" typical of cheap, popular U.S. movies. The news was circulated around the world by Western news agencies. But the U.S. scriptwriters, in their thirst for a sensation, had omitted certain details. On close scrutiny, it was evident that by no means all the loose ends had been tied. But, to all appearances, this did not bother the organizers of the provocation. They reckoned the sensation would be short-lived and most of the people would swallow it and not discover the truth.

The other day something similar was again shown on Cairo television. Yet again it coincided with another bout of U.S. anti-Libyan hysteria.

What terrible wrong has the Libyan Jamahiriya done for it to be so fiercely hated by Washington? The answer to this question should be sought in U.S. Near East policy. Washington wants to secure total domination in this region of the world. Collaborating closely with its "strategic ally," Israel, the United States is trying to impose its own version of a Near East settlement along the lines of the notorious Camp David agreements. The United States is not only dreaming of the economic advantages of stronger influence in the Near East. Washington is planning to strengthen its strategic military position and create new military bases and strongpoints for the "Rapid Deployment Force."

But the Arab countries which have embarked on the path of independent, progressive development are serious obstacles to the implementation of these truly Napoleonic plans. And the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SPLAJ) is one of them. Following its own distinctive path in the building of a new society, this country is firmly and consistently opposing attempts to establish imperialist and Zionist rule in the Near East. Following the 1969 Libyan revolution, foreign military bases in the country, including a U.S. base, were liquidated. The SPLAJ advocates a genuinely just Near East settlement and the safeguarding of the inalienable legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people; it opposes capitulationist deals with the aggressor.

Libya also advocates the safeguarding of security in the Mediterranean region, opposes the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles there, and advocates the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, cooperation, and trade.

The Libyans are vigorously exposing the anti-Arab plans of the United States and its joint machinations with Israel aimed at further aggravating the Near East conflict. In the Libyan capital Washington was directly accused of aiding and abetting Tel Aviv in the recent piratical raid by Israeli aircraft on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and there was condemnation of the action by U.S. military aircraft to intercept an Egyptian civil aircraft, the action being described as state terrorism. That is why Libya is a thorn in the U.S. Administration's side.

The new plot against Libya has caused a storm of indignation and protests in the Jamahiriyyah itself and in other countries too. There have been demonstrations and rallies in many Libyan cities of late, protesting against the U.S. Administration's tyranny. A statement by the SPLAJ People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison notes that it is another link in the chain of unending hostile U.S. actions against the Libyan people. The statement stresses that, although it dons the garb of a "fighter against terrorist activity," Washington is itself the chief exponent of the policy of state terrorism. Libya does not rule out the possibility of an overt, armed U.S. provocation, and it is ready to rebuff it.

U.S. SUPPLIES 'ROTTEN GRAIN' TO DEVELOPING STATES

LD022327 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Forty thousand tons of rotten grain which the United States tried to deliver to Kenya within the framework of the so-called food aid program will now be sent to Lebanon. It was reported earlier that the consignment of grain was brought to the Kenyan port of Mombasa this spring and rejected as defective and unfit for use by the health services.

The face of the supply of rotten American grain has aroused profound indignation among the Kenyan public. The press in the country, a whole number of public functionaries, condemned Washington's cynical action, which had been publicized by American propaganda as a certain act of humane aid. But irrespective of the loud scandal, the United States nevertheless decided to send the apparently unfit product to another developing country. Incidentally, earlier Washington tried to sell a bulk consignment of food grain of the same quality to India.

Laboratory investigations have shown that a greater part of the grain delivered by the United States as aid to the developing countries is treated by ethylene dibromide. This toxic agent, when accumulated in the human organism, provokes cancer and dangerous gene changes. However, as facts indicate, the lives and health of citizens in the developing countries are far from the subject of Washington's concern.

What is the motive for such cynical actions on the part of the American authorities? Disclosing it the African press pointed out in particular that the United States' so-called food aid program meets only American interests. Implementing this program, Washington is thus getting rid of rotten grain which cannot be sold for market prices. Particularly flagrant is the fact that American food aid to the African states has risen sharply precisely after it was established that the degree of grain contamination presents danger for consumers in the United States proper. Such is the true value of American humanism and realization of the famine problem in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Shamelessly speculating on their food difficulties, Washington is conscientiously resorting to crimes against the people of these countries for the sake of its own selfish interests.

'FUND' ESTABLISHED FOR ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITY

LD221728 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Vain Endeavours" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Right-wing circles in the United States have exerted so much efforts and used so many means in an attempt to "squeeze" or if only to loosen socialism in people's Poland [sentence as received] But despite the fact that all those attempts have ended in utter failure, the foes of socialist Poland do not quiet down. Yet another evidence of that has been provided by the creation in Washington of a certain "fund" the purpose of which, as is clear from reports by the Polish news agency PAP, is to finance extremist grouplets in the Polish People's Republic and to incite people to anti-government doings.

Of course, it is not fortuitous that yet another anti-Polish "fund" has been established precisely now. The efforts of bourgeois propaganda to denigrate Poland and to present the state of affairs in that country in a distorted light have not been crowned with success. The U.S. press admits that the U.S. Congress, to say nothing of the U.S. public, has lost its erstwhile interest in the defunct pseudo-trade union "Solidarity" When announcing the establishment of the "fund," the initiators of the undertaking would like thereby to revitalise the anti-Polish propaganda campaign and, should they manage that, to find additional sources to finance anti-Polish actions. But this is not all: As is reported from Washington, the creators of the "fund" are even planning to encourage anti-socialist movements in East European countries. Neither more nor less than that!

Who is acting under the signboard of the new "fund," which it would be more accurate to refer to as yet another centre for organising anti-socialist subversive actions? Those are people of quite a definite sort connected with the CIA. Among the creators of the fund are Bill Bradley, senator, New Jersey, who is notorious, in particular, for instigatory calls for stepping up the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan. Jack Kemp, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, a right-wing Republican, or to be more exact, an ultra-rightist one, plays one of the first fiddles in the "fund." He openly advocates an increase in confrontation with socialist countries, comes out against curbing the arms race, and is in favour of the USA's asserting its influence around the world by any means.

Kemp began his career as a football player. In 1965 he was even recognised as "quarterback," the "pivot" of the team, one of the best players of the American Football League. But in the political game, Kemp and Co. are obviously failing to "quarterback." This is how matters stand now. By having formed their provocative "fund," they have obviously kicked the ball into their own goal-cage, once again confirming that certain U.S. circles, although they talk about respect for the sovereignty of other states, in actual fact count on attempts at gross and impudent interference in other people's affairs.

It seems to the authors of the new undertaking and to those who stand behind them, that by means of additional appropriations, lies and demagoguery on the subject of "democracy" and "trade union rights" they will ostensibly manage to make pro-Western oppositionists in the People's Republic of Poland more active. But history has long proved already that financial and propaganda calculations are far from being always able to dictate a real development of events.

KAPITSA ARRIVES IN PRC; MET BY QIAN QICHEN

LD050711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec 85 (TASS) -- Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here today for regular consultations on international issues.

He was met at the airport by Qian Qichen, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the PRC, and other officials.

PRC WRITERS UNION GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

PM04145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Guests From the PRC"]

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese Writers Union headed by Shao Hua, the well-known prose writer, visited the USSR 17 November through 3 December. The delegation comprised Li Guwen winner of the Mao Dun prize; Xie Yongwang, chief editor of the newspaper WENYIBAD Literature and Art; and Liu Liaoyi, editor of the Renmin Wenxue (People's Literature) Publishing House.

The Chinese guests met with Soviet colleagues at the USSR Writers Union and the Moscow Writers Organization and had talks at the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East. In the meetings there was discussion of the need to develop cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of literature. The Chinese and Soviet writers unanimously expressed satisfaction at the resumption of a creative dialogue between the writers unions of the USSR and the PRC after an interval of many years.

"We are pleased with the long-awaited meeting" Shao Hua said, "and hope that the long-awaited meeting" Shao Hua said, "and hope that the ancient friendship of our literatures will receive a new boost. And this is important both to us and to you."

The Chinese literary figures went to Leningrad and Georgia, visited Yasnaya Polyana, familiarized themselves with the work of writers organizations, and met with eminent Soviet cultural and art figures, workers, kolkhoz members, and student youth.

PRC RURAL CADRES FACE DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

MO31749 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

TASS report: "On 'Rectification In Rural Party Organizations'"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov -- The Chinese papers have published a circular on "party rectification" in local party organizations in rural regions, districts, and villages. It was adopted on 24 November by the central commission in charge of party rectification work and approved by the CPC Central Committee.

The document says that some party organizations in the countryside are weak and shaky and discipline in them is poor. Certain party members and party cadres are wallowing in individualism, want to get rich, are re-using their positions for personal ends, are committing serious violations of discipline, and are embarking on the path of crime.

BREKHOVSKIKH ON USSR-DPRK SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

SK030811 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Talk by Leonid Brekhovskikh, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences]

[Text] We will present a talk by Leonid Brekhovskikh, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK Academy of Sciences.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation]

Dear DPRK scholar comrades, on behalf of myself and the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, I wish you good health and success in your work on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK Academy of Sciences. We are glad to hear that [Opalin], Vishnevskiy, and [Imogradudo], members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and many other Soviet scholars have contributed to forming and developing major scientific centers in the DPRK. Soviet scholars know well of your contribution to developing the people's economy of the republic.

During my recent visit to your country, I personally grasped the results attained by some scientific research institutes of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, which had more than 30 scientific agencies under its control and nearly 7,000 scientific workers.

Through meetings and talks with Korean scholars, I learned with satisfaction that effective cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of our two countries has been strengthened and developed with the passage of time. A scientific cooperation plan between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the DPRK Academy of Sciences for the period from 1986 to 1990 was signed in Pyongyang. This was the first long-range cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in the scientific sector. This plan will, no doubt, play a role in promoting scientific and technical progress and will contribute to promoting the successful performance of socio-economic tasks in the two countries to the maximum.

As envisaged in the plan, the scholars of the Soviet Union and Korea will jointly study 14 extensive questions encompassing all basic fields of modern sciences, including astronomy, mechanics, and mathematics, for 5 years. Research institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and Scientific agencies of many Soviet republics will participate in the joint projects of the agencies of the DPRK Academy of Sciences. Scholars of the Soviet Union and Korea will hold annual meetings to evaluate the results of mutual cooperation and to discuss pending issues. At the same time, it is expected that, during the period from 1986 to 1990, many Korean specialists and research workers will receive training and study at research institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This is the content of the basic provisions of the signed plan.

It is with pleasure to note that our scientific cooperation has continued successfully for a long time. To cite several instances of recent years, research workers from research institutes under the control of the DPRK Academy of Sciences visited the Soviet Union last year and studied psychology, mechanics, [words indistinct], and questions in the production sector. At the same time scholars from the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institutes of Oriental Studies, Economic, and Economics of the World Socialist System visited economic and scientific research institutes in the DPRK.

It is necessary to note another characteristic of Soviet-Korean ties in the scientific sector: the joint study of individual scientific themes and joint projects for planning work.

The planning study institute of (Demitropetrovsk) metallurgical plant in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the scholars of the Pyongyang rolled steel research institute have cooperated with each other for a long time. They are jointly preparing blueprints for production equipment at metallurgical plants in the DPRK.

Working-level ties have been maintained between the scholars of the two countries in the shipbuilding sector. Workers of the Far East Fishery Research Institute and workers of the Wonsan Fishery Research Institute have exchanged scientific information groups and have jointly carried out scientific research work for the northwest sector of the Pacific Ocean.

In short, scientific ties between the Soviet Union and Korea have been maintained on the basis of the principles of reciprocity and equality and have contributed to strengthening and developing friendship between the two countries.

Dear Korean Comrades, I once again congratulate you on the 33d anniversary of the founding the DPRK Academy of Sciences. Our cooperation will become effective in the future.

GOMBOJAB RETIRES FROM MPRP POLITBURO, SECRETARIAT

LD041226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast -- announcer-read TASS report]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has been held in Ulaanbaatar. Comrade Batmonh spoke at the plenum. The plenum heard and discussed a number of reports, and adopted the appropriate decisions on the reports.

At his request, the plenum released Gombojab from the duties of member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, in connection with his retirement.

USSR, MONGOLIA SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC ACCORD

PM291235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia for 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow 27 November.

ABE, SHEVARDNADZE TO DISCUSS KOREAN PENINSULA

OW031211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 3 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will inform Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze of South Korea's hope for an expanded dialogue with North Korea when he meets his Soviet counterpart here next month, foreign ministry sources said Tuesday.

Abe will do so in the strong belief that Shevardnadze will visit North Korea after his visit to Tokyo, scheduled for January 15 to 19, the sources said.

Japan will ask Shevardnadze to convey the message to North Korea in the hope that it will contribute to bringing peace in the Korean peninsula, they said.

Abe will also explain Japan's lifting of sanctions against North Korea on January 1, 14 months after they were imposed to protest the 1983 terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, saying that it is hoped the lifting will help improve the political atmosphere for dialogue between North and South Korea, they said.

The sources said they believe Shevardnadze will visit North Korea for the first time since taking up his post because 1986 marks the year for the five-year friendship treaty between North Korea and the Soviet Union to be extended.

GEORGIYEV ON USSR-JAPAN RELATIONS

OW050841 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Yevgeniy Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] The USSR-U.S. summit talks in Geneva have opened up the way for dialogue on positively improving USSR-U.S. relations and the overall world situation as well. As a result of the talks, more favorable conditions have been created for improving the international situation and for returning to detente. The outcome of the talks has been received by world public opinion with a sense of hope that a start has been made in actually solving issues on stopping the arms race and strengthening peace. At the same time, it is quite obvious that to achieve this, efforts will be needed on the part of the USSR and the United States as well as of various other countries in the world. It will be impossible to improve the overall international situation without these efforts in various regions and without creating true trust and cooperation in the relations between individual countries.

This also fully applies to the relations between the USSR and Japan. Speaking at the Supreme Soviet session, CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev stated that his country wanted to have its ties with Japan improved and that he was convinced that there is a realistic possibility for that.

There is a possibility for improving the bilateral relations because of the plain fact that the USSR and Japan are two neighboring countries and these two countries share, both politically and economically, common concerns. In particular, they necessarily share the same concerns on the basic issue of eliminating the nuclear danger. As Japan is the only country in the world that has experienced atomic bombing, the USSR expects that it will eventually play a corresponding role in the struggle for achieving nuclear disarmament and eliminating nuclear arms on the one hand and opposing the U.S. attempt to militarize space, which hampers nuclear disarmament and nuclear arms elimination, on the other. Such an approach will certainly heighten Japan's prestige in the world.

The USSR has persisted in promoting its relations with Japan on the basis of good-neighborliness, trust, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Of particular significance is that mutual trust and understanding should be cultivated while taking into account the fact that differences exist between the two countries in their social and economic systems and in their views on various issues, including in their ways and methods of securing their respective defense. We cannot avoid noticing that what the bilateral relations lack are [words indistinct] and trust.

Another fact we cannot but report is that certain circles in Japan want to do nothing to make up for this shortcoming. On the contrary, attempts have been made to fan up suspicions, distrust, and even hostile feelings against the USSR. There is no other explanation for the propaganda campaign concerning the so-called military threat posed by the USSR that has been carried on over the past years, apparently under the instigation of higher circles. Moreover, this campaign has sometimes been accompanied by ridiculous speculation on Soviet policies. We don't believe that the campaign or territorial claims against the USSR, carried on under similar instigations from higher circles, has been launched for any other purpose.

Japan has informed us that its policies have been introduced in a rather unbalanced way in the USSR. For example, complaints have frequently been made against Soviet mass media for reserving more space for reporting the military aspect of Japan's policies. However, have there been any reports in the Soviet press or on Soviet radio or television that do not conform to the actual situation? For example, isn't it true that the increase of Japan's military spending has exceeded that of all NATO member states? There have been reports that Japan has further activated its military cooperation with the United States and that F-16s, U.S. strategic aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons and attacking Soviet territory, have been deployed at Misawa base. Have these reports been fabricated? It is also an indisputable fact that militarization has ideologically been justified. This is clear from various facts. Take, for example, Japan's attempt to justify the crimes committed by the Japanese Army during World War II.

It may not be appropriate to ask such a question as the following. That is, how should Soviet public opinion deal with the following facts? A considerably large portion of Japan's Self-Defense Forces have been stationed in Hokkaido, which is located quite close to the USSR. The areas where the United States and Japan have been conducting joint military exercises have become close and closer to the Soviet border. What kind of feelings do all such facts arouse among the Soviet people? Are these facts not sufficient to create suspicions about Japan's intentions?

At any rate, distrust exists between the USSR and Japan. This is an indisputable fact. There is no doubt that this distrust affects the atmosphere for USSR-Japan relations and prevents their constructive development. In this connection, the task of overcoming the distrust between the two countries has become all the more important.

From the viewpoint of solving this issue, the USSR made a proposal, in March 1981, to discuss measures to strengthen trust in the Far East with the participation of the nations concerned, or between the two countries. To our regret, however, Japan has not made any favorable response to the Soviet proposal. Instead, Japan said it has not made a favorable response because some unsolved territorial issues still exist between the two countries.

Now that the arms race has reached a scale that is endangering world peace, it is necessary to have new policies based on conscientious consideration of realities. Nothing is to be gained from making fabricated claims that are unrealistic from the very beginning, and persisting in such claims runs the risk of further complicating the difficult situation. In this connection, it is absolutely unjustifiable to approach matters by basing the solution of problems that are extremely important to guaranteeing peace and security for the people of various countries on such unrealistic claims.

The Soviet proposal calling for discussion of measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Far East is still valid, along with other Soviet proposals to Japan.

The other proposals include one for the conclusion of a goodneighborly cooperation agreement, one for the conclusion of an agreement stating that the USSR will not use nuclear weapons against Japan while Japan vows to adhere to a nonnuclear stance, and one for the adoption of a comprehensive approach toward security in the Asia and Pacific areas.

We hope that Japan's past position on these issues is not Japan's final attitude because the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Japan as well as the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Asia call for a decision that is truly constructive and responsible.

S. KOREA SEEN AS U.S. 'NUCLEAR BRIDGEHEAD'

PM021515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Creating a Nuclear Bridgehead"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Nov -- The U.S. militarist preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula are creating a serious threat to the peoples of the Far East and leading to a worsening of the situation in Asia and throughout the world, NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, writes. Drawing Seoul into the orbit of its aggressive policy, Washington has already turned South Korea into the Pentagon's nuclear bridgehead. Plans are being formulated to transfer Pershing-II nuclear missiles and B-52 strategic bombers to this region. During the U.S. -South Korean "Team Spirit" military maneuvers, situations were rehearsed based on the use of nuclear weapons. There is no doubt, NODONG SINMUN notes, that these weapons are targeted not only on the DPRK but also other countries. The newspaper draws attention to the fact that the Seoul regime is showing a readiness to take part in the U.S. "star wars" plans. The result of these criminal intrigues is that the danger of a conflict arising in the Far East involving mass destruction weapons is increasing.

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION VISIT

Demichev Receives Rohatgi

LD272232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, today received Indian Minister of State for Education and Culture Sushila Rohatgi. Questions concerning deepening and further developing ties between the two countries in the sphere of culture and art were discussed in a conversation which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, characteristic of Soviet-Indian relations.

Demichev Attends Reception

PM021354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] N. Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 28 November to mark the visit to the Soviet Union by S. Rohatgi, Indian minister of state for education and culture. The reception was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

Meets With Delegation

LD022222 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet Union and India have agreed to exchange major cultural festivals in 1987. Talks on the issue were held in Moscow. The Soviet festival in India will be devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Russian socialist revolution of 1917, and the Indian festival will be timed for the 40th anniversary of India's independence. The Indian delegation at the talks was led by Sushila Rohatgi, the minister of state for education and culture, and the Soviet delegation by Culture Minister Petr Demichev.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES DRA AMBASSADOR

LD041352 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Habib Mangal. In the course of their conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides had a detailed exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

RYABOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS VIENTIANE

LD041425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] A Soviet party and state delegation headed by Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has left Vientiane. It participated in the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, and by other Lao officials.

SOVIET, SRV MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE TIES

PM031026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visits and Contacts"]

[Text] On 26 November USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov held a conversation with SRV Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac. Questions of developing Soviet-Vietnamese trade and economic ties in 1986-90 were discussed.

GRISHIN DISCUSSES ASPECTS OF MOSCOW-PRAGUE TIES

AU291230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom: "May Friendship and Fraternity Grow in Strength; on the Day of Moscow in the CSSR Capital"]

[Text] The friendship between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, which was born in the struggle against the joint enemy in World War I and steeled by jointly shed blood, serves as an example of fraternal relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the unity of the CPSU's and the CPCZ's goals. As has been remarked by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "friendship between the peoples of socialist states is the greatest gain; it is, we might say, our joint precious capital that we must guard and multiply."

The past 40 years provide a clear testimony of these words. It seems that today there is no industrial branch or area of social life in which the interests of our countries are not closely intertwined. All-round relations, exchanges of fruitful experiences in building the party and the state, in science, the economy, and in culture, are expanding and strengthening year after year.

The holding of the Day of Moscow in Prague is one example of these relations. This event is rich in content. A Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship rally will be held; representatives of labor collectives from Moscow and Prague will be discussing their work and their successes; the exhibition "Moscow -- Capital of the USSR" will be opened; major artists will be performing; and artistic and documentary films produced in Moscow studios will be shown.

All this will make it possible for the citizens of Prague to become better acquainted with the successes of Muscovites in solving tasks of economic, social, and cultural development and with the prospects of the further development of Moscow.

Our cities are continuously developing. Their economic, political, and cultural life is becoming broader and more varied. Industrial plants are working more and more efficiently. Greater amounts of consumer goods are being turned out and their quality is improving. Small streets and the main boulevards are becoming more beautiful. Every day brings joy deriving from successes in creative work. Moscow's greatest wealth lies in its outstanding people, the workers' class, employees of all national economic branches, scientific-technical and creative intelligentsia, in short, in Muscovites.

The industrial enterprises of Moscow have fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. The entire increment in the volume of industrial production was achieved through labor productivity growth. Tasks with respect to the improvement in technological standards and in the quality of production are being fulfilled. The production of consumer goods has increased and their selection has widened.

The line of retooling and reconstructing existing industrial enterprises is gaining ground vigorously; they are being equipped with new and highly productive technology such as robots, computers, and microprocessors; and comprehensive production mechanization and automation is being introduced.

The employees of transport organizations, local economy, and other branches are fulfilling their obligations. This year, hundreds of collectives have already worked 2 or more days using raw or other materials, fuels, and electricity they have saved.

The living conditions of Muscovites have improved in the past few years. New, well-equipped housing developments, schools, preschool institutions, and cultural, commercial, and service facilities have been built.

In the year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, our city has even grown in beauty and changed its appearance. On the eve of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the inhabitants of Moscow received a new beautiful subway station, the "Prague" station, which was constructed jointly by Prague and Moscow builders. At the same time, the first travelers used the "Moscow" station of the Prague subway. The joint construction of new subway stations in Moscow and Prague is rightly called a project of friendship.

It was a new test of international socialist competition, which is gaining more and more ground in contacts among labor collectives of our capitals. This year, in which many labor collectives of Moscow and Prague adopted and successfully fulfilled joint pledges in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, this competition was held with great enthusiasm and on a high level. The working people of Moscow and Prague are now developing socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Friendship and fraternity -- these words have become symbols of cooperation that is getting stronger every year and that encompasses various aspects of the life of the two capitals, Moscow and Prague.

Meetings between delegations of city committees or the 10 CPSU and CPCZ ward committees always have a new, and increasingly richer, content. Permanent contacts exist between the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet and the Prague City National Committee, and between the two city trade union and youth organizations. Exchange visits by representatives of the working people of Moscow and Prague, the so-called trains and planes of friendship, have become a tradition.

Our city party organizations ascribe particular importance to the promotion and expansion of direct contacts between enterprises and organizations. There is a growing number of labor collectives that develop mutual relations on the basis of cooperation agreements, including enterprises of such fame as the I.A. Likhachev and Avia Letnany automobile plants; the Sokolniki Railroad Repairs Plant and the Prague Transportation Enterprise; the Dynamo and CKD-Traction plants; the P.A. Babayev and Orion chocolate plants; or the Moscow and Prague Hydroprojekt.

Exchanges between groups of outstanding workers, innovators, and experts make it possible for the working people of the two capitals to get to know each other better, to obtain and utilize in practice experiences from party, trade union, and youth work, to utilize and introduce results of scientific-technological progress, and to improve the training of specialists. All of this in the final analysis helps to raise labor productivity and product quality. Cooperation between the Moscow ship-building and ship-repair plant and the Czech shipyards or between the Ilichev engine shed and the engine shed at Prague-Vrsovice can serve as a good example. Of considerable economic effect to both national economies is the introduction of the joint work results of the TSNITMASH scientific-production association in Moscow and the State Research Institute for Engineering Materials (SVUM) in Prague.

Muscovites, just as all Soviet people, are trying to successfully fulfill this year's tasks and those of the 11th 5-year Plan and to enter the 12th 5-Year Plan with good work results. They are facing formidable tasks, enshrined in the draft of a new edition of the CPSU Program and in the Main Trends of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Up to the Year 2000.

The concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development represents the gist of the pregress documents. This is now the only way of meeting the growing needs of the population, demonstrating in full the undeniable advantages of socialism over capitalism in the economic, social, and intellectual spheres, and ensuring a qualitative change of all aspects of the life of society as well as its gradual development toward communism.

The draft documents are now being broadly and actively reviewed at annual pregress meetings and conferences of party organizations, as well as by all labor collectives. Discussion on the documents has become truly an all-party, all-people's affair. The prospects mapped out by the party encourage the working people to undertake new work achievements, stimulating their creative initiative and civil commitment.

The Soviet people are marching toward the 27th party congress in an atmosphere of great political and work activity and concern for reinforcing the strength of their homeland and consolidating its ties with socialist states. For the Soviet Union and all socialist countries, the enhancement of international security and preservation of peace on earth is an indispensable condition for the successful fulfillment of the building plans set forth by our communist parties. Deplorably, international tension has greatly increased of late through the fault of reactionary forces.

The Soviet Union has worked out and upholds a broad constructive program of measures aimed at terminating the arms race and ensuring peace and security for nations. The Soviet Union has proposed to the United States an agreement on a radical, 50 percent cut in the number of nuclear weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other great power with a simultaneous ban on offensive space weapons. It has also put forward a number of other important proposals. These have been warmly approved by the Soviet people and are finding broad-based support among all people of goodwill abroad.

The countries of the socialist community have voiced unanimous agreement with the new important disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union, once again reaffirming the identity of the fraternal parties' and states' positions. This is borne out by pronouncements of the highest party and state officials of the fraternal countries and by the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee. This session again convincingly demonstrated that for more than 30 years the Warsaw Pact has been the most important factor of stability in Europe and in the world at large, an effective instrument of its members' interaction, and a mighty defense shield reliably ensuring their security.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized that "the firm alliance of socialist states, its economic and defensive strength, and the unity of its deeds on the international arena represent an invincible force in the struggle for the peaceful future of mankind.

Communists, the working people of Moscow, and all Soviet people greatly value the unity of the CPSU and the CPCZ and of the people of our countries in evaluating and dealing with all important issues of contemporary international life.

"The Czechoslovak-Soviet ties of alliance and membership in the socialist community," said Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, "are a permanent and unchanging foundation of our foreign political orientation and a great mainstay in building socialism."

We will continue to defend and develop the unswerving friendship and all-round cooperation between our communist parties, between the USSR and the CSSR, and their capitals, Moscow and Prague, in the name of the victory of peace and socialism.

ANTONOV, HONECKER SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT

LD050333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The 37th meeting of the GDR-USSR joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation took place in Berlin from 2 to 4 December. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuere, SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee Politburo candidate member and GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The meeting concentrated on tasks of the further consistent realization of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Proceeding from this basis, the commission dealt with, and resolved, concrete measures for the fulfillment of tasks in the 'long-term program for the development of GDR-USSR cooperation in the spheres of science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000 and the protocol on the results of the coordination of the GDR and USSR national economic plans from 1986 to 1990, and for a longer period. They fully accord with the resolutions of the CEMA member countries' economic consultations at the highest level. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman received Soviet Government delegation head Aleksey Antonov for a talk.

It was stressed in the course of the comprehensive exchange of views that a firm foundation for the further dynamic development of GDR-USSR economic and scientific-technological relations exists with the previous agreements and on the fulfillment of which both sides are performing intensive work.

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman met with the chairmen and members of both sides of the commission for a friendly discussion.

The discussions at the joint government commission's 37th meeting focused on dealing with measures to deepen cooperation in the development and application of modern key technologies, which are of decisive importance in achieving high efficiency and productivity on an overall economic scale. The agreements signed at the meeting pertaining to the microelectronics field contained tasks for the expansion of cooperation in the development and production of special equipment for large-scale and very large-scale integrated circuits as well as passive components. At the same time, tasks for specialization and cooperation in the production of microelectronic products, passive components, and special technological equipment for securing the needs of the GDR and USSR national economies were discussed.

Research cooperation into methods of optical fiber transmissions in the field of applied opto-electronics, which is contained in the government agreement, is aimed at a speedier introduction of optical fiber information transmission systems.

The government agreement on cooperation in numerically controlled guidance systems for engineering equipment contains the development and commencement of production of new modular program controls on the basis of modern microcomputers and components whose performance will correspond to the requirements of automation solutions and robot-equipment systems.

A government agreement on research and production cooperation in the field of silicon organic compounds was signed. This creates conditions to make these highly refined products available in a greater variety and more comprehensively to microelectronics, foundry equipment, plastic and elastomer processing, as well as to the medicine and food industries.

In accordance with the agreed measures for the purposeful implementation of the long-term program on GDR-USSR cooperation to the year 2000, the commission signed a number of programs for important branches. These included the fields of electronics; computer equipment; heavy and transport machinery construction; chemicals; crude oil processing; pharmaceuticals; medical equipment; polygraphic and textile machinery construction, plastic and elastomer machinery; vehicle construction; feed harvesting equipment; agricultural machinery and tractors; the glass industry; ceramics machinery construction; food machinery construction; and ferrous metallurgy. These branch programs for both countries' relevant ministries, combines, associations, and enterprises contain concrete tasks for the development of the most modern processes, equipment, and materials to raise the level of equipment and product quality, to expand specialization and cooperation, as well as to intensify production capacities.

An important place in the commission's work was taken by a discussion of questions on the inclusion of additional new areas in science, technology, and production as well as in the continuation and expansion of existing research and production cooperation. This particularly applies to important national economic tasks of developing the export and import of products from the engineering and chemical industry in the 1986-1990 period. Here the commission paid particular attention to the development of new products as well as to the guarantee of a high technical standard and to quality. Agreements were concluded in this respect at the meeting. This included cooperation in the fields of cutting machine tools; cotton combing machines; equipment for forges and presses; pumps and compressors; industrial fittings; foundry equipment; products for rubber equipment; needles and hooks; hard metals; abrasive wheels; and tools made from synthetic diamonds.

During the meeting, members of the commission held discussions on new tasks of cooperation and on the extent of completion of earlier agreements in combines, enterprises, and institutes. The chairmen of both parts of the commission visited the VES Zahnradwerk Pritzwalk and discussed questions of extending cooperation in the field of machine construction.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TOURS UZBEKISTAN 2 DEC

GF031902 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] A delegation comprised of a number of members of the League of Communists of Macedonia in Yugoslavia arrived in Tashkent on an official visit on 2 December at the invitation of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Milan Pancevskiy, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia [title as heard]. Inamdzhani Usmankhodzhaev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials welcomed the guests at the airport.

The guests from Yugoslavia were received today by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. During the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere of fraternal cooperation, Inamdzhani Usmanhodzhayev briefed the guests on the work carried out by the workers of Uzbek SSR to realize the decisions adopted by the CPSU, the way they are successfully realizing the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and the way they are strenuously preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting welcomed the successful development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and upheld the determination for the further consolidation and broadening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the joint communiques drawn up at the end of high-level talks between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The members of the League of Communists of Macedonia laid wreaths at Lenin's monument and at the unknown soldier monument in Tashkent today. They also visited the Lenin Museum and the Uzbek SSR economic products exhibition. They also visited sites of interest in Tashkent.

SFRY SOCIALIST, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS EXAMINED

LD040044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 3 Dec 85

[From the "Countries of Socialism" program, presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] Greetings, comrades. A few days ago, on 29 November, Socialist Yugoslavia marked its national holiday, Republic Day. Its history returns us to the glorious days of the heroic partisan struggle of the Yugoslav people against fascism. On 29 November 1943, in the town of Jajce, in the liberated area of the country, delegates of the antifascist national liberation council met. At that session, the state structure of the new Yugoslavia were laid, as a federation of nations with equal rights. In exactly 2 years' time, in Belgrade, already liberated from the occupation forces and their stooges, the country was proclaimed a republic. Thus, the creation of a new socialist state on Yugoslav soil was accomplished. And now I will hand over to our correspondent in Belgrade, Aleksandr Shakhin, who will talk about the present-day Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

[Shakhin] In the last few days Belgrade has had a festive appearance. The streets are decorated with flags, in Marx and Engels Square, on the front of the trades unions building, on a large panel was written: Republic Day. The present holiday has, as they say here, a working, business-like atmosphere. By tradition, reports about the completion of major construction projects, highways, new schools and medical centers, come in on this day. There was a celebration on the occasion of the commissioning of the first stage of the 'Ugljevik' electricity power station, which has been built among the forests of Bosnia, not far from Sarajevo. Our Soviet designers and engineers were also participants in the celebration. The construction is famous as a major project of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

In the years of people's power, the country, backward and predominantly agrarian in the past, has achieved no small success in socialist construction. It has developed its industry; it has become an authoritative trade partner on the international market; it is solving major social problems.

There are indisputable achievements; but the country also has its difficulties, which have appeared in recent years. "To curb inflation and raise the standard of living" -- this headline from the newspaper POLITIKA accurately reflects the essence of the problems with which both the government and the Communist Union are now occupied, along with the workers' collectives in the work place. Analyzing the situation, leading Yugoslav economists talk about the absence of a unified pricing system, and about the fragmentation of the economic life of the country. The policy of Yugoslavia's Western creditors is also worsening inflation. It is a matter of securing a so-called realistic rate for the dinar. Essentially, a daily devaluation of the Yugoslav monetary unit is taking place. Now the country's foreign debt totals over \$20 billion Yugoslavia will have to pay Westernbanks up to the year 1990 a sum almost twice as great. The conditions of new credits are becoming more severe. Against this background, the newspapers write, the significance of Yugoslavia's economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is especially noteworthy. The equal mutually beneficial character of these relations which are developing steadily and stably is remarked upon.

For several years the Soviet Union has been the main trade partner of Yugoslavia. About one-third of all Yugoslavia's exports go to our country. A qualitatively new development of our ties is taking place. Cooperation and specialization in machine-tool construction, nuclear energy, robot technology, production of microprocessors, the creation of agro-industrial complexes are expanding, and have been placed on a wholly practical basis.

According to the plan and technology of one of the leading Yugoslav agricultural combines, the "Berograd" combine, a major agro-industrial enterprise is being built in the Kuban. The Elektronska Industrial Association and our enterprises producing electronic equipment jointly produce television equipment and the latest-generation computers. Plant breeders of the two countries are working to grow new strains with the genetic properties of the best Soviet and Yugoslav wheat and corn hybrids.

For 20 years Yugoslavia has successfully cooperated with the CEMA. Twenty-three branches of the economy, dozens of agreements on multilateral specialization and cooperation -- such is the present participation of Yugoslavia in cooperation within the CEMA framework. Ties with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries are a stabilizing factor in the economic development of the country, the Yugoslav press notes.

BUNDESTAG, SUPREME SOVIET CONTINUE TALKS

LD041359 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- Conversations between the delegation of the FRG's Bundestag led by Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, and a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) were continued in the USSR Supreme Soviet today. The sides exchanged views on questions of the present-day situation in the world and on matters aimed at strengthening security and developing cooperation between peoples.

It was emphasised on the Soviet side that the USSR stands on the positions of the policy of peace and of transition from confrontation to detente and the establishment of lasting peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This is confirmed by the USSR's large-scale peace proposals aimed at reducing arms as soon as possible and at directing international relations into the channel of detente.

The Soviet Union is for partnership in matters of security with the FRG and with all European countries on the basis of lessening military confrontation, on the basis of disarmament, nuclear one, in the first place, and the prevention of militarisation of outer space. It was pointed out that it is essential to develop a continuous dialogue between the two countries. The FRG can make a contribution to easing tension and to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons. At the same time it was noted that the FRG's stand on some matters, in particular, on the question of attitude to the U.S. SDI programme, does not correspond to the interests of progress in the cause of strengthening peace. As far as the USSR is concerned, it will continue to pursue a course towards good-neighbourliness and development of cooperation with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty.

Philipp Jenninger pointed out that people in the FRG welcome the results of the Geneva summit meeting, which has become a reassuring signal for the ensurance of peace, and regard the policy of dialogue and cooperation as the one which has justified itself. The Soviet Union has put forward far-reaching proposals on disarmament, which will promote a continuation of the dialogue and the building of confidence between peoples. The guest voiced hope that the Geneva meeting will have constructive consequences not only for Soviet-U.S. relations but for all other states as well.

The leader of the delegation emphasised that European states can and must contribute to the cause of improving East-West relations. Thereby general conditions for efforts being made by big powers will be improved. The FRG is for the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union in various fields on the basis of the Moscow Treaty. This is of great importance for an improvement of East-West relations and contributes to building confidence and mutual understanding between the peoples.

There was a lively and frank discussion on matters which were touched upon. During the discussion the two sides set out their positions in detail. The participants in the meeting declared for further development of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

Meets With Gromyko, Kuznetsov

LD041913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1744 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the FRG Bundestag in the Kremlin today [4 Dec], which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The delegation, led by Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, includes representatives of all the parties in the FRG legislative body. During the course of the conversation there was an exchange of views on a number of topical issues regarding the international situation, as well as bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG.

The realities of today are such, Andrey Gromyko emphasized, that questions of war and peace and questions of survival have been placed at the center of world policy. The main task now is to stop the arms race and to find a way toward the important goal of comprehensive and full disarmament, improve the international situation and ensure a turn for the better in European and world affairs. The Soviet Union's efforts at the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan were directed precisely at solving this vitally important and historic task.

In the view of the whole Soviet leadership, the direct and frank conversation which took place in Geneva during the summit level meeting, was useful. The results of this meeting are capable of exerting a positive influence on a change of the political climate in current international relations and in lessening the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. Unfortunately, the U.S. side has not yet proved to be ready for major decisions, and above all in such a key question as preventing the arms race in space.

During the talk with the FRG parliamentarians, the Soviet side gave a principled evaluation of the U.S. "star wars" program as being incompatible with the interests of security of other states. It was noted that this program essentially condemns the peoples of the world for many years to live in conditions of an accelerated increase of military potentials and of the further agitation of international tension. Its implementation would lead to consequences where the basis for solving the task of limiting and reducing weapons and of disarmament may be lost altogether.

Soviet people and the Soviet leadership look the truth in the face, Andrey Gromyko said. Involvement by the FRG in the implementation of the U.S.'s space war plans would inevitably make it an accomplice in the creation of a new class of weapons calculated for the United States to ensure the ability to inflict a first nuclear strike from behind a space "shield." The question today is precisely that, and no flow of words from supporters of the course of the United States achieving military superiority over the USSR can disguise this. One would hope that in Bonn, proceeding from the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting, the situation which has developed is being evaluated correctly and that Bonn will be taking a position which will correspond to the interests of peace. It is important that all states refrain from any actions which might undermine what has been achieved at Geneva.

It was noted during the discussion of the situation in Europe that the Soviet Union had proposed a number of options for solving the issue of nuclear armaments on the continent. All the options are dictated by a concern for radically reducing the nuclear confrontation in the region with account being taken for the interests of the USSR, the United States and all the European states, including the FRG.

The Soviet Union is in favor of enhancing Europe's contribution to international affairs. Europe can set an example in resolving the very complex problems of present-day life and can play an important role in overcoming the stage of confrontation and in affirming the policy of a relaxation of tension in the world.

The Soviet Union's principled line towards the FRG remains unchanging. The USSR is ready to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields on the basis of the 1970 Moscow Treaty. There are opportunities for this cooperation to increase, but of course, this requires efforts from both sides, including on the part of the FRG, above all in questions relating to security.

The FRG parliamentarians gave a positive assessment of the results of the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, and particularly of their agreement to accelerate talks on nuclear and space armaments on the basis of the Soviet-U.S. statement of 8 January of this year. The FRG parties to the conversation expressed their support for the deepening of the political dialogue between West and East and between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union, and for the development of constructive cooperation between the two countries. In a number of their statements the members of the delegation attempted to defend the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" and tried to justify the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2's on the territory of the FRG.

Andrey Gromyko noted in this connection the need for a responsible and serious approach on the part of statesmen, including parliamentarians, to issues which are of vital importance to the peoples of the USSR, the FRG and to all the peoples of the world. Having expressed satisfaction with the state of interparliamentary links as being an important element in USSR-FRG relations, both sides also confirmed a readiness to develop them further in the interests of strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the two states.

The following took part in the conversation: Vasily Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Leonid Zamyatin, Vladimir Terebilov, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Aleksandr Bondarenko, head of the Third European Department, and Collegium member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Joerg Kastl the FRG ambassador to the USSR for the Federal Republic of Germany.

FRG Participation in SDI Viewed

LD041615 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 4 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet side has again advised caution to the federal government on the Bonn decision on the question of German participation in the U.S. research program for a missile defense system in space (SDI), which will be announced toward the end of the year. It would be advantageous both for German-Soviet relations and for the situation in Europe as a whole if no additional hurdles are piled up on the path to East-West understanding, Soviet diplomatic circles warned in Bonn on Wednesday. It is also well-known that the GDR sees "considerable obstacles" for relations between the two German states in the event of the Federal Republic participating in SDI.

The Soviet circles reiterated the view that the Geneva summit meeting between party chief Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan opened up chances for an improvement in relations and for disarmament agreements, despite the lack of concrete agreements. However, the prerequisite for nuclear disarmament is a renunciation by the United States of the SDI program, because space weapons will destabilize the whole strategic situation and undoubtedly initiate a new arms race. The partners of the United States, especially the Federal Republic, bear a great responsibility here which nobody can evade, it was stressed. Any decision which approves of the development of a space weapons system will have significance "not only of substance but also in the atmosphere."

Lomeyko Interview

DW041145 Hamburg BILD in German 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Vladimir Lomeyko chief, Press Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by reporter Jochen Kummer -- date and place not given]

[Text] BILD: The Bundestag delegation headed by Bundestag President Jenninger feels that it is being ill-treated in the Soviet Union and it is even considering leaving a day earlier than planned. Is it because of misunderstandings or is it intentional?

Lomeyko: The question surprises me, because there is no reason to draw such conclusions. The schedule had been discussed earlier between the delegation and the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Everything between the delegation and the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Everything is proceeding as planned.

BILD: The Bonn politicians are still waiting for talks with high ranking interlocutors, such as General Secretary Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

Lomeyko: It is not unusual to see the sights first. The calendar was rather cramped; the Supreme Soviet was meeting, among other things. The talks have now begun, first with Leo Tolkunov and August Voss, the chairmen of the Supreme Soviet's two chambers, which is actually in line with Bundestag President Jenninger's political rank; second, on 4 December with Andrey Gromyko, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and third will be with Mikhail Zimyanin, Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Interparliamentary Commission, who headed our delegation during its visit to Bonn. Talks will also be held with Yuriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BILD: So they will not be received by Gorbachev? The Soviet delegation at the time was received by Chancellor Kohl.

Lomeyko: In the Soviet Union there is no position that would be comparable to that of your federal chancellor. The politicians that I named rank higher politically than the guests from Bonn. The delegation had not yet reached Moscow when something was written in your country about the low-level meetings. That only testifies to one thing -- that someone wants to spoil the atmosphere between us.

BILD: Some delegates fear that the Soviet Union, at the moment, does not care very much about close relations with Bonn.

Lomeyko: There is no reason for such a comment. The Bundestag delegation is a very important and welcome partner for us.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH UK AMBASSADOR

LD041753 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs, received today the British Ambassador to Moscow Bryan Cartledge at his request.

The ambassador passed over an oral message of the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe which, in development of the exchange of messages between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, expressed the wish of the British leadership to develop a political dialogue and mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union.

Eduard Shevardnadze reaffirmed that the Soviet side invariably favoured the development of political, trade, economic and other relations with Britain, of course, on condition that the British side also displayed readiness for it in practice.

BORIN ON UK CONSERVATIVES' PRO-U.S., SDI STANCE

LD050158 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Commentary by Nikolay Borin]

[Text] American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, summarizing the outcome of the recent NATO session in Brussels, said that so far Britain alone had expressed willingness to participate in the United States plans for militarizing outer space. Nikolay Borin comments.

The sympathy displayed for the "star wars" program by official London gave rise to no surprises after its enthusiasm over the idea of deploying American missiles in Europe manifested 2 years ago. After all, the Tory leaders, at their party convention, openly announced that theirs was a pro-American party. Therefore, it's not surprising that, being in sympathy with Washington's position, the British Government forgets about the interests of ordinary Britons. People and their place of abode in Britain today may be different but everywhere they come across the same problems -- unemployment, low educational level, poor health, privations, and crime. Such was the main conclusion made by Archbishop Ramsey, who accused the government of lacking compassion for the plight of the growing ranks of needy people.

While the British public extensively discussed Archbishop Ramsey's report on the continent in Brussels the British delegation advocated another costly channel for the arms race in outer space, undertook to build shelters for American troops in the advent of war, and endorsed colossal expenditures connected with stockpiling all kinds of weaponry in Western Europe. It did so with zeal, setting great hopes on special relations with the United States. In the meantime, those who proclaim their party pro-American should better study the American experience more closely.

William Gray, a member of the House of Representatives, said recently that growing defense spending swallowed jobs all over America. American labor unions, usually loyal to the government, have stated in their resolutions that the Reagan administration allocated fabulous sums of money for weapons and sharply reduced funds for social needs. What suffered mostly was health service and social insurance.

Even a new phenomenon has emerged in America, hunger on a mass scale. Such is the path of privations and sacrifices leading to "star wars" and to the programs for accelerated militarization in the United States. For Britain, however, it would be simply catastrophic to join these projects, considering the fact that Britain's current military spending has absorbed hospital beds, pensions, reliefs, and jobs and led to wide outflow of capital and brain power needed for production growth in Britain itself.

Nevertheless, the outcome of NATO's session in Burssels confirm the pro-American stance taken by the Tories. If affection is capable of ignoring shortcomings, the bitter fruit of reality often leads to a sobering, though sometimes belated [sentence as heard]. This is what the Tories' Atlantic love might result in.

VERNIKOV PONDERES SPAIN'S SECURITY, FOREIGN POLICY

PM290927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Vernikov "Letter From Madrid": "Debates Behind the Walls of the Cortes"]

[Text] This fall, when, as usual after summer vacation, political life has resumed in the country and the traditional parliamentary debates on the state of the nation have been held, unlike past years the needle of the political barometer has not reached "stormy." In the Congress of Deputies (the lower chamber of the Spanish Parliament) it has probably stood more often at "clear." Although this is by no means because things in the country are so good. There is a different reason. The government has submitted mainly economic problems for discussion, having postponed discussion on the issues of Spain's foreign and security policy until the end of the year, at the December session.

After agreeing that the present cabinet has not succeeded in fulfilling its promise to create 800,000 new jobs, F. Gonzalez explained this as "an error in preelection calculations," having admitted the problem of growing unemployment to be extremely acute and dangerous. The rest of his speech to the deputies was abundantly rich in an enumeration of what has been done during his 3 years in power, and Spain's entry into the EEC was designated the main achievement. In the opinion of newspaper observers, in the present debates criticism from the opposition was also far less severe, as it concentrated its thrusts against secondary issues because of the absence of a clear program on the problems under discussion.

"The debates held," one Madrid newspaper wrote disappointedly, "can be compared to a cup of decaffeinated coffee. The main subject -- foreign policy -- which is causing so much dispute both within the country and abroad, was artificially placed beyond the bounds of the present parliamentary session, although for several months the government assured us that it would be discussed in October." Nevertheless, F. Gonzalez, the head of the government, stated this time, without going into details, that Spain must remain in NATO for "domestic and international considerations" and that he intended to get approval for this course during the forthcoming referendum.

The question of the referendum is still the most acute and the most topical in the political life of the country. If one were to gather together all the newspaper and journal articles devoted to it in recent years, one would end up with several volumes of thousands of pages each. From whatever aspect this topic may have been considered and whatever versions of "for" and "against" its being held may have been put forward, there has, as yet, been no clarity and no precise answer from the government regarding when it will actually be held, how the issue submitted for discussion will be formulated, and whether it will be of a purely consultative nature.

At present the newspapers are voicing the assumption that all will finally become clear in December, that things could not possibly be put off any longer, and that the government has repeatedly hinted that it intends to hold the promised referendum at the beginning of March next year. The propaganda campaign of the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the course of which intends to convince the country's population that the "lesser evil" is to remain a NATO member but not to participate in the activities of its military organization, has already gathered momentum. The question is, will the organizers of this campaign succeed in changing the country's public opinion which, for the greater part, is anti-NATO in sentiment?

One of the most serious arguments in the government's favor or, to be more precise, in favor of supporting its course concerning Spain's necessary NATO membership, was to be the beginning of negotiations with the United States on reducing the U.S. presence in the country. When, exactly 1 year ago, F. Gonzalez made this course public, a course contained in the so-called "dialogue" -- a foreign policy program consisting of 10 points -- the "expediency" of the country remaining in NATO was compensated by the firm promise to bring about the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from national territory in exchange for this. And although even then many political observers regarded this promise as "infantile romanticism," they nevertheless could not help but admit the government had made a definite move by striving to gain the trump card in the struggle for the votes of the numerous opponents of the U.S. bases in Spain.

But time passed and the beginning of the negotiations kept being put off. For several months the United States had no wish to hear about anything, referring to the existing Spanish-U.S. agreement, and then it advanced a new reason for the delay. The United States said that it had had no official request from the Spanish authorities to review the status of the bases, and that the "decatalogue" was a government document of a purely domestic political nature.

As the Spanish newspapers have written more than once, the firm intentions of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party government to hold a referendum has given the White House a headache from the very outset. Numerous attempts have been made by the United States and its NATO allies to dissuade the government of F. Gonzalez, or to convince it of the risky nature of this step, and H. Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, uttered a phrase in Madrid that has even become famous: "If the United States were to hold such a referendum the government would lose it." Despite this pressure, the Spanish socialists nevertheless intend to hold it, for a whole number of reasons, while calming their doubting and dissatisfied NATO partners by their steadfast belief that they will win it.

It is clear that in this situation the United States has at least decided not to complicate the life of the Spanish Government with further procrastination and has agreed to sit down at the table with them. Not for negotiations on reducing its bases on Spanish territory but, as has been stated officially for "talks on the contribution of each of the sides to the defense of West Europe." Spain's demands have also undergone changes. Now it is only a question of reducing the U.S. presence, not of liquidating the bases as stated in the "decatalogue."

Yet at last official U.S. and Spanish delegations have begun to "talk." These talks lasted 3 days under cover of total secrecy and, as follows from the published final communique, naturally they have not led to anything concrete. Again the same mutual obligations "to analyze the contribution to European defense, while taking into consideration Spain's current participation in this," were stated. The same old words about good intentions came out, but not a single word to the effect that the United States, at least in principle, has agreed to withdraw its troops or bases from Spain and that this will be the subject of future serious negotiations.

It is more likely that the reverse is true. As the authoritative newspaper EL PAIS has noted, it is Washington's firm belief that the "exploratory talks" held must by no means definitely lead to the beginning of negotiations on reducing the U.S. military presence in Spain. What is more, it claims that during F. Gonzalez's recent visit to the United States the U.S. leaders once again insisted on the country's total integration into the military structures of the bloc. In this connection, another Madrid newspaper, DIARIO 16, citing reliable sources, even reported U.S. plans to increase the contingent of its troops at the existing bases in the immediate future, although this information was disavowed by a representative of the Spanish Government.

In any case, as the Spanish authorities admit, the path to a possible decision by the government will be extremely long. And U.S. leaders have openly told F. Gonzalez that, until a referendum is held and a definitive decision reached by the Spanish Government on NATO membership, there can be no serious negotiations on reducing the number of U.S. troops on its soil. In other words, let's wait and see.

The question involuntarily arises: Is the start of "talks" not just another maneuver expected to mislead opponents of Spain's membership of NATO and of the continued existence of U.S. military bases in Spain? Another Spanish-U.S. meeting is planned for December, but the parliamentary debates on foreign policy must also be held in December. The coincidence clearly is not accidental, although, as EL PAIS writes, "it is totally clear that for the successful propaganda of its position on the event of the referendum, the government cannot use a single photograph of the departure of even a few U.S. soldiers from Spain."

...The old building of the Congress of Deputies, where Spanish parliamentary sessions are usually held, is now in scaffolding. It is being cleaned, repaired, and renovated. Even the great bronze lions which, for almost a century, have done faithful service at the central entrance, have briefly abandoned their pedestals for preventive treatment. Cast in Seville in 1886 from captured enemy cannons, they symbolize the country's national independence, which Spain won at great cost. By the beginning of the December debates, the restorers assure us, the lions will have returned to their customary place.

U.S. SURVEILLANCE IN TURKEY DETAILED

PMO21605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Stepanov report: "Electronic Surveillance"]

[Text] Ankara, 1 Dec -- Electronic surveillance and listening apparatus has been installed at the majority of the 12 U.S. military bases in Turkey. Officially, all this espionage equipment is directed at Turkey's neighbors. The newspaper HURRIYET calls it the "ears within."

All Turkey's state secrets become known to the United States. HURRIYET cites a remark by an authoritative figure in the Turkish leadership to the effect that under the terms of the cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States in the sphere of joint defense, the United States makes a copy of the code recordings made at these stations available to the Turkish side, but the Turkish side does not have the potential to decode them.

The newspaper cites this example as further proof of the uncontrolled activity of U.S. facilities on Turkish territory.

BOOK ON PRACTICES OF FRG SECRET SERVICE REVIEWED

LD041455 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

Secret services have established an unprecedented-in-Europe control over the political activity of citizens in the FRG the political leaders of which are fond of talking of "strict observance of basic human rights". The main "inquisitors" have ensconced themselves in the Federal Department for the Protection of the Constitution and in the military counter-intelligence M.A.D. New scandalous facts of the flagrant trampling of the FRG's constitution by those secret services are given in Fritz Seiberg's book which is entitled "Snoopers, Liars and Provocateurs".

The book on which the prominent writer has been working for many years, sometimes at the risk of his life, has been put out by the publishing firm "Marxistische Blaetter". "Blackmail and bribery and direct threats and attempts at infiltrating snoopers into democratic organisations", the book points out, "are the unscrupulous devices by means of which modern-day "cloak and dagger" knights of the FRG try to split the movement of protest against Bonn's offensive on the basic rights of the country's citizens.

"Practically all adult population of the FRG are in this or that degree are under vigilant surveillance and are registered in the Federal Department for the Protection of the Constitution which plays the role of secret political police". "Since a resolution on radical elements was passed in 1972", the author writes, "more than 6.4 million citizens of the FRG have gone through 'loyalty checks' in the department, according to reliable data. Dossiers on almost 20 million citizens have been compiled in secret card indexes and computers. Almost 7,000 people in the Federal Republic have already become victims of persecution for democratic convictions. The practice of persecuting democrats has been particularly toughened after the start of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles in the FRG and after the CDU-CSU-FDP [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party] government took a course towards unreserved support for Washington's dangerous line".

Nowadays, with Bonn's active participation, McCarthyism in the FRG, in the image and after the pattern of U.S. one, is gathering strength. This is the main idea which runs throughout Fritz Seibert's book.

MORE REPORTS ON IVANOVSKIY VISIT TO ALGERIA

Received by Army Chief

LD042028 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] General Major Mostefa Benloucif, chief of staff of the National People's Army this afternoon in Algiers received the deputy defense minister of the USSR, commander in chief of the Army, General Ivanovskiy. Matters of mutual interest were discussed.

In the morning the Soviet military delegation visited the central logistics base at Beni Merad, where the members of the delegation were briefed on the way this important establishment functions and works.

Meets Messaadia

LD042250 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet military delegation led by General Ivanovskiy, deputy defense minister, was received in Algiers by the official in charge of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, Mr Messaadia, in the presence of members of the Central Committee and of the Soviet ambassador to Algiers.

SUSLIKOV BRIEFS LEBANON'S KARAMI ON SUMMIT

NC041236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Soviet charge d'affaires Yuriy Suslikov today. After the meeting ended at 1345, Suslikov said that he had briefed the prime minister on the results of the recent Geneva summit. The discussion, he added, touched upon the current situation in Lebanon. He also noted that the return of Soviet nationals is being studied. Suslikov attributed the Soviet Aeroflot company's failure to resume its flights to Beirut International Airport to purely security reasons.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETIS ISRAELI COMMUNISTS

LD041233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel. Soviet Communists know well, the message says, how consistently and bravely your party, which unites in its ranks patriots and internationalists, Jews and Arabs, defends the vital interests of working people, advocates democracy and social progress, strives for the cohesion of all antiwar forces of the country. The struggle of the Communist Party of Israel for the establishment of just and firm peace in the Near East, against the aggressive activities of Zionist ruling circles which strive to annex the occupied Arab lands, to impose unequal separate deals, has achieved wide recognition.

Speaking actively against Israel being drawn into the global strategic cooperation with U.S. imperialism, into the implementation of the lethal "star wars" plans, Israeli Communists bring their contribution to the harnessing of forces of militarism and the prevention of nuclear war, and the preservation of peace on earth.

We highly value the tireless struggle of the Communist Party of Israel, standing firmly on positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, against the policy of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism conducted by reactionary forces, the greetings say.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POLISH-LIBYAN TALKS

PM041151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Closeness of Positions:]

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Dec -- A communique has been published here on the results of the visit to Libya by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, and his talks with M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

The sides voiced satisfaction with the present level of cooperation between the two countries and advocated its further development on the basis of the existing treaties and agreements.

During the talks the coincidence or closeness of the sides' positions on very important international problems came to light. The sides confirmed the need for further struggle for the sake of preserving peace and international security and expressed support for the USSR's initiatives aimed at liquidating nuclear and chemical weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and freezing the arms race.

The sides emphasized the great significance of the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, considering it an important step on the way to preventing war. They voiced profound concern over the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western European and Mediterranean countries. The sides advocated turning the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace free from foreign military bases.

The communique resolutely condemns the aggressive actions of Israel and of U.S. imperialism, which supports it, against the Arab peoples and the crimes of the apartheid regime in South Africa.

W. Jaruzelski and M. al-Qadhdhafi voiced complete satisfaction with the results of the talks and emphasized that the visit will promote the further strengthening of friendship between the Polish and Libyan peoples.

IRAQ, IRAN REPORT ON BATTLE SITUATION

LD040945 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, December 4 TASS -- Iraqi air force planes attacked a "large naval target" in the Persian Gulf close to the Iranian coast yesterday, says a communique released by Iraq's High Military Command.

Iraqi troops repelled on Iranian attack in the central sector of the front, killing and wounding more than 50 enemy solidiers. Three Iranian munitions depots were destroyed in the southern sector.

Iranian artillery shelled the outskirts of Mandali.

Nicosia, December 4 TASS -- Iranian troops launched an offensive in Ilam region, advancing five kilometres inside Iraqi territory, Iran's news agency IRNA reports. As a result, more than 100 Iraqi soldier were put out of action, and enemy fortifications were destroyed. Iraqi troops suffered substantial losses in the northern and southern sectors of the front.

Iraqi artillery subjected to bombardment the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

The Iranian navy started manoeuvres in the Persian Gulf, the IRNA dispatch says.

GORBACHEV ADVISER ON TIES WITH 'ARAFAT, ISRAEL

NC301827 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, 30 Nov (MENA) -- Primakov, adviser to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and an expert in Middle East affairs, has said that no foreign power can control the very complicated situation in Lebanon. He added that the Lebanese can still solve their problems if they unite.

In an interview to the published on Monday by the Lebanese magazine AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI, Primakov said that the Soviet Union continues to support Lebanon's unity and independence.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he expressed his belief that the United States will not respond to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He said: Despite the Soviet Union's reservations about the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, I do not believe that these will in the end harm Moscow's relations with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, who is the man we must talk to. He noted that communication with 'Arafat is continuing.

Primakov added that Moscow supports the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement and hopes that this will be reflected in Syrian-Iraqi relations. Moscow also hopes that relations between these two countries will return to normal. Concluding the interview, Primakov ruled out an imminent restoration of relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

ENVOY IN KUWAIT DISCUSSES REGIONAL ISSUES

GF011451 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 30 Nov 85 p 9

[Report on interview in Kuwait with Pogos Akopov, USSR ambassador to Kuwait, by AL-BAYAN correspondent Ghassan al-Sharif -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Answering a question about the importance of declaring diplomatic representation between the Soviet Union and the UAE and Oman, and the influence of this declaration on Soviet relations with the region's states, [Pogos Akopov] said: The Soviet Union was foremost of the countries which recognized the UAE as an independent and sovereign state when its independence was declared on 7 December 1971. We had expressed our readiness to establish diplomatic relations with the UAE and to exchange diplomatic representation at the ambassadorial level. The UAE also expressed its readiness to do the same, but due to certain circumstances this wish could not be achieved. However, previous years saw progress in the field of trade and tourist cooperation between the two countries.

Also, good contacts were made between the representatives of the two countries in foreign capitals and in the United Nations. We also exchanged views on vital international issues, especially the issues related to the situation in the Middle East. We believe that these contacts paved the way for deeper political understanding between the two countries that in the end led to the declaration of the exchange of diplomatic representation in Moscow and in the UAE.

We welcome the establishment of natural relations with all peace-loving countries, including the Gulf states. We do not dictate our position or view to anybody. We consider the mutual wish of the two sides as the basis for establishing relations, because each country has the right to the free choice of developing links with other countries. We are pleased to point out that bilateral relations between us and one of the Gulf states, which is Kuwait, have been continuously and regularly developing for more than 20 years. These relations cover more and more fields of cooperation that serve the common interests of the two countries. These relations are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equal rights, respect, and noninterference in local affairs. These principles also constitute the basis of relations with the UAE and Oman.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union has and still does affirm that the Gulf region should remain a zone of security and peace. He said: We have no ambitions on the oil or wealth of the region. We have always firmly respected the sovereignty of the Gulf states to ensure the freedom of navigation. We are also against any interference in the local affairs of the region's states under any pretext and against the threats facing the region.

Regarding the future of relations between the Soviet Union and the UAE, Akopov said: The Soviet side has shown its readiness to continuously develop political, trade, and cultural contacts with the UAE. We believe that the development of bilateral relations conforms with the interests of our peoples and countries and serves peace and security in this region and in the whole world.

Answering a question on whether he expected the establishment of relations between his country and the rest of the Gulf countries in the near future, the Soviet ambassador said that his country is ready to establish relations with any country that wants to establish such relations. However, he said that other countries are to decide when they are ready to establish these relations. He pointed out that diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1926, but these relations are now frozen.

Answering a question on his country's policy toward the Arabian Gulf countries and the Soviet position toward the Iraq-Iran war, he said: The Soviet Union understands well the concern of the Gulf countries over the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, which has entered its sixth year. We realize the significance of the development of events in the Gulf region which is situated near our borders. We are also concerned about ensuring peace, security, and stability in this area of the world. Therefore, the Soviet Union has never taken the position of an observer with regard to the development of events. Since the beginning of the conflict, we have been saying to Iraq and Iran that war is not the way to resolve differences between the two countries and that the differences can be settled at the negotiating table.

We insist on the immediate halt to the war between the two countries, using peaceful means and on principles that are acceptable to the two countries and that are based on respect for each country's national interest. He added: The Soviet Union has been supporting and will continue to support all efforts aimed at ending the Iraq-Iran war that will be exerted by any party, whether at the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization], or the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council]. He said: We appreciate the positive position of the Iraqi leadership represented by its agreement to stop the war in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and its readiness to sit at the negotiating table with Iran. We hope that the Iranian leadership will adopt a similar position toward the peace initiatives. We also understand the concern of the Gulf countries over the development of the situation in the region. There is no doubt that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict will lead to dangerous developments in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz and that the violation of navigation laws in the international navigation lines constitutes a great danger. Therefore, the Soviet Union calls for maintaining and respecting these laws.

He said: We base our policy toward the region on the following principles: We are working to keep the Gulf region a zone of security and peace. We are working to ensure the freedom of navigation in the Gulf waters and in the Strait of Hormuz. We have supported and will support the endeavor of the Gulf countries to ensure their right to freely handle their natural wealth. The Soviet proposals in this direction have been realistic. It is obvious that these proposals lead to the rejection of military bases in the Gulf by all countries in the region and the rejection of the deployment of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons. These proposals also provide for the commitment to the nonuse of force against the countries in this region and to the noninterference in the local affairs of these countries, the rejection of being part of any military blockades, respect for the rights and natural resources of the sovereign states in the region, and the nonestablishment of any barriers or threats to the trade exchange or to the use of maritime lines.

Ambassador Akopov added: In our view the contents of these proposals, in addition to our proposals concerning the Indian Ocean, have not been completely implemented. We believe that the conclusion of agreements on the basis of these proposals by all the concerned parties may help in restoring peace and tranquility in the region and may serve as a strong foundation for ensuring the rights and security of the sovereign states in this region.

Regarding his opinion on the call made by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to the Soviet Union to restore diplomatic relations with Israel so that the Soviets can play a role in achieving peace in the Middle East, he said: We are facing pressures from the United States and some Arab friends to restore relations with Israel; but we are certain that the restoration of relations will not help in achieving peace and will achieve an Israeli objective and will now be for the benefit of Israel and not the Arab. We will not restore relations with Israel before we get guarantees that it will withdraw from the Arab territories. He pointed out that the Soviet Union severed relations with Israel due to its occupation of the Arab territories in 1967 and that Israel is still occupying these territories, which confirms that the reason for severing relations still exists.

Regarding the correctness of what has been published about a secret deal between the Soviet Union and the United States, whereby the Soviet Union will annex Afghanistan in return for Moscow's noninterference in Iran after the death of Imam Khomeyni and Moscow's agreement that Washington will seek ways to settle the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian issue, and the Lebanese situation, the Soviet ambassador denied these reports, saying:

Our principle with regard to all these issues is clear and constant. He pointed out that the Soviet Union demands the noninterference in the Afghan affairs by any other country, even the Soviet Union. He said: we strongly reject this style and, at the same time, we affirm that self-determination for peoples cannot be achieved in isolation from the will of these peoples and the approval of their national rights without the interference in their local affairs. Self-determination can be achieved by respecting the sovereignty of these peoples. All this contributes to the improvement of the international atmosphere.

He added: We strongly reject all foreign attempts aimed at imposing strange traditions and arrangements on the developing countries. We also oppose the attempts of exporting counterrevolutionaries. The Soviet Union has been and is still backing the peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

CONNECTION BETWEEN LIBYA, HIJACKING 'STRANGE'

LD050049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1754 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Commentary by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyyah -- This word means popular power -- found itself facing the threat of armed aggression. Libya's anti-imperialist policy has caused irritation in Washington for a long time. Our listeners will probably remember that, at the start of November this year, the secret plan became public of preparation for a coup d'etat in Libya worked out by the CIA and approved by the White House. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST reported about this, referring to informed sources in the U.S. Administration. In accordance with this plan, the United States intends to overthrow the government of Al-Qadhafi, and to physically remove him with the aid of a third country, under the guise of an operation in the struggle with terrorism. The authors of this plan were looking only for an appropriate occasion.

As has only just become known about the hijacking of the Egyptian passenger airplane to Malta by a group of air pirates, the United States placed their armed forces in the Mediterranean region on military alert; and Egypt, linked with the anti-Arab deal in Camp David and bilateral agreements with Washington, pushed major subdivisions of their troops forward to the Libyan borders. The Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd-al-Majid was forced to admit that Egypt had concentrated its troops on the borders with Libya.

In justifying this action, he asserted that Egypt was in possession of reliable information about Libya's involvement in the recent incident with the Egyptian airplane. In such matters it is difficult to hide the truth.

The Cairo version -- or, more accurately, it should be called the U.S. one -- crumbles at the first encounter with reality. Neither in Cairo nor in Washington have they been able to advance convincing facts to confirm this ill-intentioned fabrication. It is extremely strange to attempt to discover some kind of connection between Libya and the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi stated in an interview for the U.S. PBS television company. We are categorically against such actions. As was reported from Valetta, the capital of Malta, by the correspondent of the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, participating in the storming of the Paeing, along with Egyptian commandoes, were three senior U.S. officers, headed by a general. They had arrived on Malta on a Hercules aircraft which had brought 25 Egyptian commandos there.

All this apparently provided grounds for the eminent Egyptian politician Khalid Muhyi al-Din to ask the question: Was the hijacking of the airplane a carefully planned action of the U.S. and Israeli special services, directed at discrediting Libya, undermining confidence in Egypt and the provocation of conflict between two neighboring Arab countries? So far, there has been no answer to this question.

All the terrorists were liquidated by Egyptian commandoes on board the airplane; only one of the hijackers of the Boeing remains alive, and he is now in a serious condition in a hospital in Valetta. The Egyptian authorities are demanding his extradition. The Maltese Government is waiting for his recovery in order to start investigations and to accurately establish the identities of the terrorists.

To whose advantage was this incident of hijacking the airplane, which ended with the tragic death of 60 innocent passengers? Terrorists who place people under the threat of their lives arouse angry condemnation; but on the other hand there is no justification for using these terrorist actions to sharpen the international situation.

ISRAEL'S 'REPRESSIVE ACTIONS' IN W. BANK DETAILED

LD301847 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Amman, November 30 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, meetings and demonstrations are banned in the West Bank of the River Jordan by the regulations of the state of emergency clamped down by the Israeli occupiers on this territory. Tanks and armoured personnel carriers rolled through the streets of many settlements. The occupation authorities installed machine guns on roofs of houses, mounted patrols on arterial roads and carried out roundups and house-to-house searches in Halhul, Hebron and other cities and [words indistinct] and schools were (?put) under close surveillance of reinforced posts of the Israeli Army forces which are entrusted with [words indistinct] (?suppress) any actions by students and schoolchildren. The task force of the punitive troops is readied to carry out large-scale repressive actions. The Israeli authorities confiscated all the latest editions of the Palestinian press.

The Israeli colonization of the captured Arab lands is under way at crash rates. The last month alone has witnessed the beginning of the construction of another seven militarized settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. One of the outposts of aggression is now under construction near the town of Ariha at the site of the Palestinian camp which was erased from the face of the earth by Israeli bulldozers. This barbarous action left homeless more than a thousand Palestinians. Israeli occupiers ruthlessly suppressed a mass protest demonstration in Ariha, putting to use tear gas, water cannons and fire arms. The action left many Arabs wounded and many arrested.

Close to one hundred Palestinian patriots languishing in the prison in Be'er Sheva went on a hunger strike. The inmates are protesting against brutal torture and systematic ill-treatment of Israeli prison wards. The Palestinians jailed in the prisons of Nablus and Janin expressed their sympathy with the inmates of the Be'er Sheva prison.

MORE REPORTS ON MUGABE VISIT TO MOSCOW

Receives University Doctorate

LD041226 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- The Council of Moscow State University has conferred the honorary diploma of doctor of Russia's oldest university on Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president, first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front Party (ZANU-PF) and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Robert Mugabe, who became the 81st honorary doctor of Moscow University, was presented with the university's highest award for his services in the advancement of science, an appreciable contribution towards the struggle by African peoples for national independence, social progress and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union.

"We know Comrade Mugabe as an outstanding fighter against colonialism and racism", Academician Anatoliy Logunov, rector of Moscow State University, said at the diploma presentation ceremony. "The party and the government led by him carry out progressive socio-economic transformations, strengthen the country's independence and give a resolute rebuff to the hostile intrigues of imperialism and reaction".

In keeping with the long-established tradition, two questions are put to everyone who is presented with the diploma of an honorary doctor of Moscow University.

To the question whether he was "ready always to uphold the ideals of peace and strengthen friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Zimbabwe" Robert Mugabe answered "yes" and to the question if he was "ready always to serve the flourishing of science" Robert Mugabe also responded in the positive. Then a ceremony comes, in which Academician Zlogunov awards the honorary diploma of Doctor of Moscow University and the medal of the honorary doctor of the university to Robert Mugabe.

Robert Mugabe expressed gratitude to Moscow State University's council for the high award.

Diplomas of honorary doctor of Moscow University are awarded to outstanding scientists, politicians and public figures. Over a period of almost 25 years, this title was conferred on Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director-general, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India, Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, and Andreas Papandreu, prime minister of Greece.

No Arms Agreement

AU041239 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 4 (AFP) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said today that he had not obtained a specific agreement on Soviet arms supplies for his southern African "front-line" state during talks here with Soviet officials.

Mr Mugabe, who was rounding off his first trip to Moscow since he came to power in 1980, was said by reliable sources in Harare to be seeking Soviet arms to bolster a joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean force which is fighting South African-backed rebels in neighboring Mozambique.

His delegation here included Defense Minister Ernest Kadungure and Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa. Among the Soviet officials they met here were the first deputy defense minister, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, and Konstantin Katushev, head of the government's office which handles arms sales.

But at a press conference given just before he was due to leave here after a two-day stay, Mr. Mugabe today said only that the issue of military aid had been raised "in general terms."

"If agreements are to be reached, they have to be worked out by specific teams," he added.

Mr. Mugabe, whose branch of the nationalist movement had been supported by China and not the Soviet Union during the pre-1980 independence war against the white-minority regime in Rhodesia, met with Soviet Communist Party [leader] Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday.

Thanks to the talks, Mr. Mugabe said he and Mr. Gorbachev were now "very much closer now in our ideas, assessments and evaluation of issues."

"Our friendship will last forever," he said of Soviet-Zimbabwe ties.

In statements on international issues during his visit here the Zimbabwean leader steered clear of any close alignment with Soviet foreign policy positions.

He avoided any specific criticism of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and called only for a "deceleration" in nuclear arms deployment in general terms.

However he expressed strong opposition to the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa, Zimbabwe's powerful white-ruled neighbour.

The policy implied "that Africans must tie their hands while South Africa strikes blows at them," he said.

Questioned on a report last week that South Africa might form a strategic metals sales alliance with the Soviet Union in order to counter the threat of Western trade sanctions, Mr. Mugabe said he was "not aware of that relationship."

A joint statement on the visit is to be released later today.

Mr. Mugabe is travelling on to Vienna for an official visit to Austria.

Press Conference

LD041404 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS -- The main question of our time remains the question of ensuring peace and security, Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president and first secretary of the ZANU-PF Party and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, said at a press conference here today. He noted that the recent meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan inspired the hope that the dialogue, which had been initiated, would be continued and would lead to reductions in the nuclear arms arsenals and to the termination of the arms race.

It does us great honour, Robert Mugabe continued, that the Zimbabwean capital has been chosen the venue of the 8th conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and that our country has been called upon to lead the movement during the next three years. Every period of history has its characteristics, Robert Mugabe noted. We think that the nomination of Zimbabwe to chair the Non-Aligned Movement is evidence of the striving of that group of countries to lay emphasis on the problems of southern Africa. But it is not the only regional problem of concern to mankind today. In this context he drew attention to continued tension in the Middle East, in the Caribbean and in Central America. It is also necessary to put an end to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, to settle the Cyprus problem, to resolve the problems of indebtedness of developing countries and to achieve equality in international economic relations.

The United States wants Zimbabwe to follow the path of "constructive engagement" and calls for dialogue with the Republic of South Africa, the Zimbabwean leader said. But South Africa's assurances about "non-use of force" and "peacefulness" are hypocrisy and lies. "Constructive engagement" only gives the racists a free hand and restrains African nations. The example of Angola and Mozambique is convincing evidence of that. Despite the concluded agreements, South Africa continued and continues the policy of overt aggression and destabilization of neighbouring states, supplies weapons to bandit units, posing a real threat to peace in the region. Documents, seized in Gorongosa by Mozambican and Zimbabwean units cooperating with them, graphically confirm that fact.

We do not rule out the possibility of South Africa attacking Zimbabwe, and are getting ready to defend the republic's sovereignty and independence, the prime minister stressed. But Pretoria's threats and blackmail will not scare us, we will not abandon our support for the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. The scope of the anti-racist movement in South Africa shows that its people are no longer going to put up with the apartheid regime, but are fully resolved to continue the struggle for a total elimination of the inhuman and ruthless system of racial oppression. Apartheid is already retreating, and it will be inevitably dismantled like Nazism was routed in Europe. Zimbabwe calls on the international community to introduce and effectively implement mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

"Soviet-Zimbabwean relations which originated in the years of our people's liberation struggle," Robert Mugabe stated, "have now received a new development in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, in the field of socio-economic transformations in our republic". Having pointed out that his first visit to the USSR has been fruitful, the prime minister said that it gave an opportunity to exchange experience, ideas and opinions, laid foundation for the development and diversification of bilateral relations in future, and contributed to drawing closer together the two countries' positions on many international problems. Robert Mugabe gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' moral, political and material support to the peoples of the south of Africa in the cause of defence of sovereignty and national independence.

Further on Conference

LD041855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Before his departure Robert Mugabe held a press conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. Speaking to journalists, he highly praised the results of the meetings and talks held with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders.

He stressed the importance of the documents signed during the visit for the further strengthening and expansion of Soviet-Zimbabwean cooperation. In reply to a question from the "Vremya" correspondent on the prospects for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe said:

[Begin Mugabe recording in English with superimposed translation]... upon them we depended for the supply of arms. [Preceding words in English, not translated] The people of Zimbabwe well remember that the socialist countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, gave them in their time decisive political, material and moral support in their just struggle for freedom. Now, when we have independence, this support has been given a fresh stimulus. The possibilities which it offers us, and which formerly were earmarked for intensifying the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in our country. We envisage expanding cooperation with the USSR in the mining of minerals and the development of agriculture, industry and a modern infrastructure. We also intend to deepen our cooperation in the international sphere. We welcome the firm and consistent policy of the Soviet Union in supporting the struggle of the African peoples against the apartheid regime of South Africa, against the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racists, and in the solution of other regional conflicts. [end recording]

Robert Mugabe also answered other journalists' questions.

Joint Communique

PM041737 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Zimbabwean Joint Communique"]

[Text] Robert Gabriel Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, was in the Soviet Union at the head of a party and government delegation 2-4 December 1985 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. The eminent Zimbabwean guest and those accompanying him were given a cordial reception and warm hospitality on Soviet soil. R. Mugabe laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall. During their stay in Moscow the guests were familiarized with various aspects of the Soviet people's life and their achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres.

R. Mugabe had a talk with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The leaders of the two parties exchanged opinions on fundamental questions concerning the further consolidation of friendly Soviet-Zimbabwean state relations and cooperation along party channels. They also discussed topical international problems.

M.S. Gorbachev familiarized R. Mugabe with the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and informed him of the results of his meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva, during which the Soviet side raised questions of decisive importance for the future of all mankind.

R. Mugabe was received by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo took part in the talk. Talks which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding took place between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and R. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the ZANU-PF and prime minister of Zimbabwe. The following took part in the talks:

On the Soviet side -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister; L.F. Ilichyev, USSR deputy foreign minister; G.A. Ter-Gazaryants, USSR ambassador to Zimbabwe; V.M. Vasev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium and chief of the third African section;

On the Zimbabwean side -- E.D. Munangagwa, secretary of the ZANU-PF Central Committee, member of the Politburo, and state minister for security in the Prime Minister's office; E.R. Kadungure, secretary of the ZANU-PF Central Committee, member of the Politburo, and state minister for defense in the Prime Minister's office; W.M. Mangwende, ZANU-PF Central Committee deputy secretary for foreign relations and foreign minister; (A. Khyuz); deputy minister of transport; (Ye.K. Mashingaidze), permanent secretary at the Foreign Ministry; (O.T. Ndanga), Zimbabwean ambassador to the USSR, and other Zimbabwean officials.

During the conversation and talks which took place the Soviet leaders informed the eminent Zimbabwean guest of the Soviet people's achievements in various fields of socialist building and in the implementation in the USSR of the CPSU's strategic course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and achieving a new qualitative state for Soviet society. Special attention was paid to the question of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and of the nationwide discussion of the program documents submitted to the congress and to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race and fundamentally normalizing the international situation. The Soviet Union's determination was confirmed to continue consistently to steer a principled course toward eliminating the nuclear threat and developing international relations in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente.

For his part R. Mugabe described the work which is being done in Zimbabwe to implement the decisions of the Second ZANU-PF Congress which set the task of Zimbabwean society's progressive development in the direction of socialism. He rated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its efforts aimed at curbing the arms race, consolidating international peace and security, and supporting the countries and peoples struggling for their national liberation and social progress.

During the talks the Soviet side expressed support for the Zimbabwe leadership's measures to strengthen the country's sovereignty and independence and the policy of nonalignment which Zimbabwe pursues in international affairs. Note was taken of Zimbabwe's role in the peoples' common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and its growing prestige in Africa and the world as a whole. The sides confirmed their conviction as to the usefulness and importance of personal meetings between the two countries' leaders and expressed mutual interest in developing Soviet-Zimbabwean political contacts at various levels.

It was noted with satisfaction that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe formed during the Zimbabwean people's struggle for their national liberation are steadily strengthening and that favorable conditions exist for the further activation of relations between the USSR and Zimbabwe. Proceedings from the principles of international solidarity and joint adherence to the ideals of social progress, during the visit a protocol was signed on cooperation between the CPSU and the ZANU-PF.

The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe expressed their resolve to expand and deepen mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields like economic cooperation, trade, science and technology, and the spheres of culture, education, health, sport, the training of national cadres, and the development of relations between the two countries' public organizations. On the plane of implementing the above-mentioned objectives the sides signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Zimbabwe. The two countries' leaders confirmed the coincidence or similarity of the positions of the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe on the main international problems of the present day.

In examining the world situation the sides expressed serious concern at the growth of the danger of war and tension caused by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism which are pushing mankind toward a possible nuclear catastrophe, undertaking gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and creating seats of international conflicts in various parts of the world. Emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening all progressive and peace-loving forces' collaboration in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security, and the safeguarding of the peoples' rights to independence and social progress.

During the talks special attention was paid to the situation in southern Africa, where the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, in an attempt to prevent the inexorable collapse of the inhumane system of apartheid, is carrying out harsh mass acts of repression against the African population, organizing constant aggressive attacks against Angola and other "frontline" states, and seeking to impose its diktat on them and undermine their free development along the socioeconomic path they have chosen.

The sides resolutely condemned these actions by the Pretoria racists and demanded their immediate and total termination. They expressed solidarity with the fighters for national liberation, for the liquidation of the criminal apartheid regime, and for the creation of a united, free, and democratic state in South Africa. The importance of further strengthening the cohesion and unity of the "frontline" states in the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism and racism was confirmed.

The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe proceed from the premise that the gain of true independence by the Namibian people is a paramount task in the struggle for the liquidation of the last stronghold of colonialism in Africa and the key to the attainment of real stabilization in the southern Africa region. They reject all attempts to settle the Namibian problem outside the UN framework and contrary to UN resolutions and the interests of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], which is the sole legitimate spokesman of the Namibian people. The sides declared that the only internationally recognized basis for political settlement in Namibia is contained in the relevant UN resolutions, including primarily Security Council Resolution No 435, and they called on all UN Security Council members to honor their obligations regarding the immediate and unconditional implementation of these resolutions. They confirmed their total support for SWAPO in its just struggle for Namibia's freedom.

Common belief was expressed that the so-called policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist South African regime, pursued by the U.S. Administration, and the attempts to present the state of affairs in southern Africa as a "confrontation between West and East" are not only inconsistent but are also aimed against the vital interests of African peoples. Such a policy only encourages the South African racists to continue with aggression and violence.

The sides expressed support for the demands by the broad international public for the application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Article VII of the UN Charter. The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe assessed highly the activity of the OAU, which is a most important instrument of African countries in the struggle against imperialism, for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism in Africa, and for the solution of the continent's acute socioeconomic and political problems.

Both sides resolutely condemned the escalation of imperialist interference in the affairs of Central American countries, the expansion of foreign military presence there, and the stepping up of hostile actions against Nicaragua, which has an adverse effect on the overall international situation and is contrary to the desire of peoples in that region for a peaceful political settlement on a mutually acceptable basis.

The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe expressed grave anxiety over the situation in the Near East, which remains tense and explosive through the fault of Israel and its patrons. They stressed the need for a fair and all-embracing Near East settlement based on the withdrawal of Israel forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate right to self-determination and creation of their own state, and on the guaranteed secure existence of all countries in the region. The attainment of such a settlement is possible only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, within the framework of an international conference.

The sides voiced concern at the tension in Southeast Asia. They are convinced that the problems which exist in that region can be settled by arranging a dialogue among the states situated there to seek mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe hail the constructive proposals of the countries of Indochina in that direction and believe that their realization would help to turn that region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The sides noted with satisfaction the increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement as a major factor in international relations acting in favor of easing international tension, ending the arms race, strengthening national independence, developing international cooperation on the basis of justice and equal rights, democratizing international relations, and establishing a new international economic order. The Soviet side noted with satisfaction the fact that Harare has been chosen as the venue for the Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government, which fact attests to the high prestige of the Republic of Zimbabwe and its leadership in the international arena, and expressed a wish for success in holding the conference.

The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe declared that they regard the United Nations as the chief authoritative international forum, which makes an important contribution to the cause of preserving and strengthening peace and international cooperation, and they confirmed their allegiance to the aims and principles of the United Nations. The need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the main direction of the struggle to end the arms race on earth and prevent its spread into space and to remove the threat of nuclear war was noted. Confidence was expressed that both countries will continue to cooperate successfully at the United Nations with a view to strengthening peace, liquidating the vestiges of colonialism in all its manifestations, and struggling for the establishment of equitable international economic relations.

Both sides express profound satisfaction with the results of the visit to the USSR by the party and government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe and regard them as an important contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Zimbabwean peoples.

Robert Mugabe, first secretary and president of the ZANU-PF and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, expressed profound gratitude to the leaders and people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome given him and those accompanying him during their stay in the USSR. Robert Mugabe, first secretary and president of the ZANU-PF and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, conveyed an invitation to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to visit Zimbabwe at a time convenient for him. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALIYEV VISIT TO ANGOLA

Departs For Home

LD051037 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Luanda, December 5 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who headed the CPSU Delegation at the Second Congress of the MPLA-workers Party, left Luanda for Moscow today.

Before departure for home Geydar Aliyev made a statement for the press. "We witnessed a profound interest with which the working people followed the proceedings of the congress," he said. "This confirms that political and socio-economic transformations which are being effected by the MPLA-workers party, and the party's course, which was clearly set out in the Central Committee's report to the congress, towards building the foundations of socialism is finding full support and approval among people at large. We came to see for ourselves that the Angolan people and their party are steadily resolved to continue resolutely to rebuff the intrigues of the imperialist and racist forces and of their agents".

"Our meetings and conversations with Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other Angolan leaders were fruitful", Geydar Aliyev emphasized. "They reaffirmed the strength of the ties of friendship and cooperation which bring us together and the striving of the two sides to further develop them. Complete unity of views also manifested itself during the exchange of opinions on key matters of the present-day international situation".

Dos Santos, Aliyev Speeches

PM041240 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Congress of the Angolan People's Militant Vanguard"]

[Text] Luanda, 3 Dec -- As has already been reported, the Second Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] has opened in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola. Over 700 delegates representing 35,000 party members are taking part in its work.

Revolutionary Angola's growing prestige in Africa and in the international arena is confirmed by the presence at the congress of some 50 delegations from communist and workers parties, national liberation movements, and progressive organizations. They include a CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The MPLA-PT Central Committee report was delivered by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola. He noted that during the last 5 years the MPLA-PT has successfully fulfilled the task set by its first extraordinary congress -- it has turned more and more into a vanguard party of the working class acting in close alliance with the peasant masses, the progressive intelligentsia, and all who share the ideas of the revolutionary proletariat.

At a time when the country is widely celebrating the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, the speaker declared, it is important to note the great efforts by the party, the state, and the entire Angolan people to restore the economy and to overcome the burdensome consequences of the escalation of aggression by South Africa's racists and the sallies by external and internal reaction. The growth achieved in many sectors of the economy, particularly the oil industry, power industry, fishing industry, construction, and several other sectors, constitutes one of the main achievements of the last 5 years, and this strengthens our confidence in the future. Led by the MPLA-PT, the defense and security forces, relying on Marxist-Leninist ideology and enjoying the support of the entire people, are reliably guarding the revolution and the building of socialism in Angola, J.E. dos Santos stressed. He noted the importance of educating the fighters in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The MPLA-PT chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola expressed gratitude to the peoples of Africa and the entire world for their solidarity with Angola. I would like to single out in particular, he said, the socialist community countries' solidarity with our struggle. The Soviet Union is the reliable bulwark of all peoples struggling for freedom and independence, rendering them material, moral, political, and diplomatic support. The speaker highly appraised the loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism displayed by revolutionary Cuba, whose emissaries have helped Angola to repulse foreign aggression. The all-around internationalist aid from the socialist countries, primarily the USSR and Cuba, which have always supported our liberation struggle, he said, provides a reliable guarantee in the cause of defending Angola's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and revolutionary gains.

The report emphasizes the need to stabilize socioeconomic development, enhance production efficiency, improve the methods of leadership of the economy in the spirit of the demands of socialist economic management, and strengthen discipline.

The conditions in which people's Angola lives and struggles remain complex, J.E. dos Santos noted. With support from U.S. imperialism, South Africa's apartheid regime is destabilizing the situation in the region's countries, is engaged in direct military interference, is recruiting, training, and supplying gangs of mercenaries with all they need, and is resorting to economic sabotage. With the connivance of the western powers, the racists continue their illegal occupation of Namibia, using it as a bridgehead for aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. Tension in southern Africa has grown particularly since R. Reagan's administration came to power in the United States. South Africa's aggressive actions against Angola and other countries in the region have been stepped up, and the settlement of the Namibia problem has become even more complex.

Obviously, owing to their inherent imperial, colonial thinking they are incapable of grasping the fact that Angola, like other young states, can have its own will, its own resolve, its own interests, and its own social and political values. Racism and reaction in no way want to recognize Angola's sovereign right to decide its own destiny itself. And Angola has been forced to defend that right, and in this it is supported by the majority of states, progressive movements, and honest people worldwide. And they all firmly believe that the Angolan people, led by the MPLA-PT, will win and will not be diverted from the path they have chosen!

The White House's policy, which is hostile to Angola and other progressive countries, was graphically displayed in the Washington-organized meeting of representatives from counterrevolutionary gangs operating in various sovereign countries and in the rejection of the Clark Amendment.

The report gives figures illustrating the Pretoria regime's crimes. Since 1981 alone South Africa has violated Angola's airspace on some 4,000 occasions and has carried out 168 air raids, 230 paratroop landing operations, 74 rapacious land operations, and 4 sea landings. South Africa gives diverse assistance to the counterrevolutionary gangs of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA]. The Pretoria regime is engaged in sabotage and terrorist activity deep inside Angola territory on the fabricated pretext of "pursuing South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] partisans." Quite often sabotage by South African troops is presented as UNITA operations. Essentially, the speaker declared, the UNITA gangs have today become an integral part of the South African Armed Forces.

Imperialism, he stressed, remains the Angolan people's main enemy. This is why we need to constantly enhance vigilance and combat readiness and to strengthen the resolve to defend the revolutionary gains. Moving on to analyze the international situation, the MPLA-PT chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola stressed that it has been exacerbated as a result of actions by imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism; the United States is implementing a policy of blackmail, threats, and confrontation and is whipping up an unprecedented arms race. It is creating and maintaining seats of tension and regional conflicts, he said. The deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe, accompanied by an unprecedented buildup in the U.S. military budget, has caused a new round of the arms race. The militarization of outer space and the "star wars" program being hatched by the White House increase the likelihood of a nuclear catastrophe and swallow vast financial, material, and human resources which could be utilized for peaceful purposes.

The consistent peace-loving policy of people's Angola has helped to enhance our country's prestige in the international arena, J.E. dos Santos said. The People's Republic of Angola invariably displays a desire for constructive talks aimed at the peaceful settlement of the region's problems. The Luanda conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers was an important event. This forum helped the cohesion and consolidation of the anticolonial and anti-imperialist orientation of the Nonaligned Movement. The speaker highly assessed the selfless efforts by the "frontline" states in the struggle for the independence of peoples still under colonial oppression. The Angolan people, he declared, have invariably supported and continue to support the just struggle waged by the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of SWAPO and South Africa's African National Congress [ANC]. Dwelling on international economic relations, J.E. dos Santos pointed out that the general crisis of capitalism has had a particularly harsh effect in the African continent.

The development of events, he went on to say, has confirmed the correctness of the MPLA-PT's directives to strengthen relations with the socialist countries. Their planned economy and forms of cooperation correspond to the highest extent with the prospects of Angola's national rebirth and promote successes by it in building socialism. It is necessary to strengthen and consolidate to the utmost this cooperation in all spheres. The socialist states have made and continue to make a weighty contribution to the organization of a new Angolan economy corresponding to our ideological choice and free from capitalist exploitation. Resolute steps must be taken to further deepen cooperation with the CEMA countries on a multilateral basis, proceeding from the principles of mutual advantage.

At the end of the report the MPLA-PT chairman called on the delegates to demonstrate lofty responsibility and be loyal bearers of the desires and aspirations of party members and all working people. Our duty is to mobilize Angola's people for most active participation in all spheres of political, economic, and social life and to ensure the reliable defense of the revolutionary gains. The Angolan people will be victorious only with the MPLA-PT, only by remaining loyal to the behests of Agostinho Neto, founder of the party and first president of the People's Republic of Angola, and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, J.E. dos Santos declared.

Luanda, 3 Dec -- CPSU delegation head G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present, today addressed the Second MPLA-PT Congress which is being held here.

It is profoundly symbolic, the speaker said, that the Second Congress of the MPLA-PT, the vanguard and combat leader of the Angolan people, is being held on portentous days when the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola is being celebrated throughout your country. And it is natural that this date is being marked as a vivid nationwide holiday, for Angolan working people remember that the People's Republic of Angola was created and stood firm under the leadership of your revolutionary party thanks to the firm cohesion of its ranks and thanks to its reliance on the people's masses. It was the party that raised the people to struggle for the new life and organized the rebuff to the forces of internal and external reaction.

Through its heroic deeds the MPLA-PT, whose founder and first leader was Agostinho Neto, an outstanding son of Africa and an ardent fighter for the people's happiness, has written a glorious page in the history of the liberation of Africa and in the worldwide history of the peoples' struggle for national and social progress. The path traveled by your party is a path of selfless efforts by Angolan patriots, who overcame many tests with honor, gained victory over the colonizers, and are now building the new society.

Just 10 years have passed since the banner of independence was raised over Angola. That is very little. But even in that period the Angolan people have managed to achieve considerable successes on the path they have chosen. Great work has been done to overcome the difficult legacy of colonialism, to build a just and democratic society, and to restore and develop the economy. State industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives have been created. Important social measures such as free education, free medical services, and provision of pensions for the population have also been implemented. The struggle against illiteracy and disease has been extensively developed. For the first time in Angola's history its rising generation is surrounded by the concern of a people's state. The political activeness of working people has grown and their cohesion around the MPLA-PT is strengthening.

Angola's prestige in the world arena is increasing appreciably. An active participant in the Nonaligned Movement, it consistently opposes imperialism, colonialism, and racism and favors peace. The MPLA-PT's international links are expanding.

Visible evidence of this is the presence at the congress of numerous delegations from various countries, political parties, and national liberation movements. And this means that your party has become a recognized combat detachment of the great international brotherhood of fighters for working people's happiness and for peace!

We all know and always remember that Angola is resolving economic, social, and political tasks under the most difficult conditions. Your republic has existed for 10 years, and for 10 years it has been a "frontline" state. For 10 years international imperialism headed by the United States and the South African racists have been waging a war against it. Racism and reaction cannot come to terms with the fact that Angola has chosen its own path of development that does not suit them.

All the work of your congress also convinces us of this. The program report by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and Angolan president, and the speeches by delegates are imbued with faith in victory and a sense of historical optimism. At the same time the party, recognizing its high responsibility to the people, does not downplay the difficulties that are being experienced and analyzes the unresolved problems realistically. It calls on the people to engage in a just struggle and selfless labor and tells them with revolutionary directness that considerable efforts and sacrifices are still needed to win a total and final victory over the aggressor, to reinforce the people's power, to normalize the situation in the country, and to ensure the stable growth of the national economy and working people's prosperity.

Our delegation notes with a sense of great satisfaction the businesslike, comradely, and really creative atmosphere which typifies your congress. There is specific and interested discussion about raising labor productivity and strengthening discipline, running the economy economically, and improving trade and supplies to the population. We know from our country's experience that the further successes of the revolution and its ability to defend and augment its gains depend on daily efforts to resolve these superficially everyday tasks.

The question on which the delegates are focusing their attention -- how to make the party itself, the combat vanguard of the Angolan working people, still stronger -- is exceptionally urgent. This attention is entirely natural. For party leadership of society -- leadership that relies on advanced revolutionary ideas reflecting the working people's fundamental interests in steadily increasing the party's role -- is the key to all present and future victories. We Soviet people well understand both the difficulties which you have to overcome and the sense of pride which you feel in creating your country's present and future. In this connection G.A. Aliyev dwelt on memorable landmarks in the history of the Land of the Soviets, which, under the leadership of the Leninist party, withstood all the trials that befell it and triumphed. All Soviet reality, he stressed, is evidence of the great advantages of the socialist system.

Currently, the speaker continued, the Soviet people are living and working under the flag of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Throughout the country pre-congress documents are being comprehensively discussed in labor collectives, party organizations, and the press. If one had to pick out the main thing during this partywide and nationwide discussion it would be the widespread support and approval by the people for the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, a course which the party has developed for the next few years and for the longer term.

Only on this basis is it possible to ensure the further solution of social problems and to raise working people's prosperity, that is, to achieve those goals for which the party lives and works. After all, the slogan of communists has always been "Everything for the sake of man and for the good of man."

We proclaimed it in the first days of the revolution. And then, as now, there is no higher goal for the CPSU than concern for the working person, his urgent problems and rights, and to ensure a happy future for him. The well-conceived economic strategy, strong social policy, and purposeful ideological education work consistently implemented by the CPSU are the powerful levers which will make it possible to raise Soviet society to a qualitatively new level of development.

Needless to say, the achievement of the high goals of communist building that we have outlined and the further steady improvement of the people's prosperity are only possible under conditions of lasting peace, international mutual understanding, and cooperation. That is why for the Soviet Union and for all socialist countries the maintenance of peace is a most important vital need. As the great Lenin pointed out, peace has been and always will be socialism's ideal. Striving to translate this ideal into reality, the Leninist Communist Party and the land of the soviets are not stopping for a minute the struggle to create an international situation which would promote the strengthening of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation among the peoples.

"A world without war or weapons, a world of good-neighborliness and honest cooperation, a world of friendship among the peoples is socialism's ideal and our policy's objective," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed. "We set ourselves the task of ending the arms race and press not in words but in actions for a most radical solution to the problem of nuclear weapons -- their complete prohibition and destruction."

This is precisely why the Soviet Union considers it essential to make use of any chance, any opportunity to set a limit on the arms race and halt the slide toward war. These were precisely the considerations which determined our approach to the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and to the assessment of its results.

The Geneva meeting was a very major political event in international life. A fundamentally important result of the meeting was the fact that the USSR and U.S. leaders' joint statement said: Nuclear war must not be unleashed, it is important to avert any war between the USSR and the United States -- both nuclear and conventional -- and to not strive for military superiority.

The meeting again confirmed convincingly the correctness of the initiatives and actions recently implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at resolving key questions of international security: The reduction of the war threat and a radical change for the better in interstate relations in the world arena.

In assessing the results of the Geneva meeting the Soviet Union, as the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution notes, proceeds from the premise that they are capable of exerting a positive influence on the improvement of the general climate of present-day international relations and lessening the probability of nuclear catastrophe.

Of course, a single meeting was not able to radically change the international situation and clear away the rockpiles [zavaly] built up over the years. We are realists and did not and do not expect such miracles. Furthermore the assurances given by the American side in Geneva must be backed up by real actions and U.S. policy. As for our party and the Soviet government, we intend to do everything to achieve the elimination of nuclear war on the basis of preventing an arms race in space and curtailing [svertyvaniye] it on earth. We are prepared to do and will do everything possible to see that fear of war disappears from the people's lives, the principles of justice and cooperation triumph, and lasting and immutable peace is established on earth.

In making efforts to curb the arms race the Soviet Union, and I would particularly like to stress this, is concerned not only for its own security and the security of its allies. We are convinced that in the present crucial period no people, large or small, and no country, developed or developing, can stand aside from the struggle for peace. Peace is mankind's common asset, and everybody must display concern for this common asset. For in a nuclear war not only will there be no victors or vanquished, there will simply be no observers -- people counting on "sitting out" or "waiting out" a nuclear catastrophe, so to speak -- left either.

The arms race is a heavy burden on the whole of mankind. Today around 800 billion dollars are spent on military purposes in the world every year. A truly astronomic sum! If this money was switched to the resolution of peaceful tasks it would be possible in the shortest space of time to put an end to famine, epidemics, illiteracy, and poverty and to accelerate the elimination of economic backwardness. You obviously know that the USSR has repeatedly proposed to the Western countries that agreement be reached on reciprocally reducing military budgets so that part of the funds released can be channeled into aid to developing countries. Unfortunately, to date there has been no response to our appeal, but we are not withdrawing or retracting it. Our new initiatives in the sphere of curbing the arms race go in the same direction, and if they received the requisite response from the United States this could promote the solution of problems which are today acutely confronting the enormous and diverse world of the developing countries. Our party and country advocate that people's efforts and energy and mankind's genius be directed not toward the creation of more and more new means of destruction but toward the objectives of prosperity and peaceful development. We value highly the fact that the Soviet Union's tireless struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war enjoys the active support of people's Angola and that our countries are working together, shoulder to shoulder, in this most important question of the age.

We see the peoples who have thrown off the yoke of colonialism and embarked on the path of independent development as friends and equal partners. The development of friendly relations with liberated countries and the consolidation of internationalist solidarity with these countries' communist and revolutionary democratic parties and the peoples' national liberation struggle constitutes a most important avenue of the international course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. As the draft new edition of its program records, our party advocates that the liberated peoples' growing influence make an increasing contribution to the cause of peace and social progress.

The Soviet Union sides with states and peoples repulsing attacks by aggressive imperialist forces and defending their freedom, independence, and national dignity. We resolutely demand an end to the aggressive actions against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all seized Arab lands, the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and an end to imperialist interference in the Southeast Asian countries' affairs. In Africa, as throughout the world, ours is an open and honest policy. We feel solidarity with the African countries' aspiration to protect their sovereignty against intrigues by aggressive, imperialist forces. We resolutely condemn the intrigues of the racists and their agents against liberated countries, including Angola and their attempts to slander the fraternal aid rendered to your country by the USSR, Cuba and its valiant internationalist soldiers, and other socialist community states. No blackmail and pressure can make us abandon our support for the just struggle against racism and imperialism's neocolonialist policy. Within the framework of equal cooperation and to the extent of our possibilities we help young states to create a modern national economy, eliminate poverty, and combat disease and illiteracy. We side and will continue to side with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, who are defending their sacred right to independence and freedom under the leadership of the SWAPO and the ANC. And we are convinced that the day is not far off when these peoples will smash the hated chains of colonial and racist slavery.

The Soviet Union advocates the restructuring of international relations on an equal and democratic basis, the creation of a new international economic order, and the rescuing of the liberated countries from the debt bondage imposed by the imperialists. Our country has an understanding attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement's objectives and activity and advocates an increase in its role in world politics. The USSR will continue to side with the nonaligned states in the struggle against the forces of aggression and hegemonism and for the negotiated settlement of disputes and conflicts which arise and will oppose the involvement of these states in military-political groupings.

Loyal to its international duty, the Soviet Union resolutely supported from the beginning the struggle waged against the colonizers by the people of Angola under the MPLA's leadership. Our party and people are still with you today in your just struggle to create a new society.

Numerous facts confirm this. Hundreds of Soviet specialists -- power industry and port workers, geologists and agronomists, economists and teachers -- are working side by side with Angolan friends in the most important sectors of the Angolan national economy. Soviet doctors carry out tens of thousands of surgical operations and receive hundreds of thousands of patients in Angola every year. The vocational and technical schools created with the USSR's assistance have given more than 4,000 Angolan young men and women a good start in life. Over 1,000 Angolan citizens have received diplomas or are continuing training in educational establishments in the Soviet Union. We have also done a considerable amount in the field of assisting the strengthening of Angola's defense capability.

You can be confident that Angola's just cause will invariably continue to meet with the utmost support and solidarity from Soviet people. The friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries is a token of this. We will continue to work together to ensure that our cooperation becomes increasingly close and fruitful with every passing day.

Your congress has to determine most important tasks concerned with increasing the party's leading role and strengthening and developing the country at the present stage and elaborate a specific action program whose implementation will ensure the further progress of the Angolan revolution. We are convinced that the congress will be a major step along the Angolan people's path toward the lofty and noble objective mapped out by the MPLA-PT -- building the foundations of a socialist society.

We wish you great success on this path, which accords with the people's fundamental interests, successes in creative labor and the just battle to defend the motherland and the revolution. We wholeheartedly wish the congress successful and fruitful work.

In conclusion the speaker proposed toasts to the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the MPLA-PT and between the Soviet and Angolan peoples and to the Angolan revolution, socialism, and peace.

G.A. Aliyev presented the congress presidium with the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the Second MPLA-PT Congress. He also presented the Angolan friends with a souvenir gift from the CPSU Central Committee -- a tapestry depicting V.I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

On 2 December the CPSU delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of A. Neto.

ELECTRONICS MINISTER'S CAREER PROFILED

PM211016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed profile of Vladislav Origoriyevich Kolesnikov]

[Text] Comrade V.G. Kolesnikov, born in 1925, a Russian, has been a CPSU Member since 1961. He is a graduate of the Voronezh Polytechnical Institute. He is a candidate of technical sciences and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He started his labor path in 1941 as a fitter at a weapons plant; he then worked as a technician, an engineer, and deputy chief designer at a radio parts plant. From 1958 he was at a semiconductor instrument plant; he was chief technologist, chief of the design bureau, chief engineer, and director. In 1969-1971 he was director general of a production association. Since 1971 he has been first deputy minister of the electronics industry. He is a Hero of Socialist Labor and has been awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the October Revolution and the "Badge of Honor," and medals, and is a Lenin Prize and USSR State Prize winner.

NAUMENKO ELECTED HEAD OF CULTURAL WORKERS TV

PM261507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 21 Nov 85 p 2

[K. Viktorov report: "Trade Union Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Cultural Workers Trade Union central committee was held in Moscow 20 November. Those taking part discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000 and the tasks of the Cultural Workers Trade Union in mobilizing working people to a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

A.I. Volchkov, secretary of the trade union Central Committee, delivered the report.

The plenum examined an organizational question. M.V. Pashkov was relieved of his duties as chairman of the trade union Central Committee in connection with his retirement. The plenum elected I.A. Naumenko, who had previously worked as USSR Culture Ministry party committee secretary, as chairwoman of the Cultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee.

Z.P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, and L.A. Zemlyannikova, secretary of the AUCCTU, took part in the work of the plenum.

KATUSHEV PROFILED ON NEW APPOINTMENT

PM261107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch of K.F. Katushev: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev has been appointed chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev

Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev was born in 1927, is a Russian, has been a CPSU member since 1952, and graduated from the A.A. Zhdanov Polytechnical Institute in Gorkiy in 1951.

He began his working life as a designer in 1951 and subsequently worked as senior designer, leading designer, and deputy chief designer at the Gorkiy Automobile Plant's design and experimental section. In 1959 he was elected second secretary of the Autozavodskiy Party Raykom. From 1961 he was secretary of the Gorkiy Automobile Plant party committee.

From 1963 through 1965 he worked as first secretary of Gorkiy Party Gorkom and from 1965 through 1968 as first secretary of Gorkiy CPSU Obkom. From 1968 through 1977 he was a CPSU Central Committee secretary. In 1977-1982 he was deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. From August 1982 he was USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Cuba.

Comrade K.F. Katushev has been elected a CPSU Central Committee member at the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th Party Congresses.

He has been awarded three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner, the "Badge of Honor," and medals.

ARZHANOV NAMED CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TU HEAD

PM291146 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union Central Committee was held in Moscow. Its participants discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the Period Through the Year 2000, and also the tasks of the sector's trade union and economic organizations as regards the mobilization of working people for a fitting welcome of the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of the 1986 plans. The plenum examined the question of progress in the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools and the improvement of workers' training in the sector's vocational and technical schools.

Reports were delivered by USSR Gosstroy Chairman I.I. Ishchenko and Trade Union Central Committee Secretaries V.I. Lyubushkin and I.A. Kolesnikov.

The plenum examined organizational questions. I.A. Lanshin was relieved of his duties as chairman and member of the presidium of the union central committee in connection with his retirement on pension. The plenum elected G.D. Arzhanov, who previously worked as USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work, as chairman and member of the presidium of the union central committee.

The plenum was addressed by A.D. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department.

AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov and USSR ministers B.V. Bakin, N.V. Goldin, G.A. Karavayev, and A.N. Shchepetilnikov took part in the plenum's work.

CPSU DEPARTMENT, MACHINE-BUILDING CHIEFS IDENTIFIED

AU291052 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, Nov 29 (AFP) -- A civil servant loyal to Communist Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev has been named head of the General Department of the party's Central Committee, enhancing the new leadership's control of key party posts at the expense of appointees from the Brezhnev era.

In a parallel shakeup of government ministries, the appointment of a chairman of a new body overseeing instruction was also announced today.

The appointment of Anatoliy Lukyanov was indicated by the party daily PRAVDA, which reported that a visiting Ethiopian delegation had been received by "A.I. Lukyanov, head of the Central Committee's General Department."

The announcement, important because the department plays a key administrative role, gives appointees of Mr Gorbachev or of the late General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, who has been portrayed as Mr Gorbachev's mentor, control of 13 of 24 departments within the Central Committee.

Only eight department heads owe their appointment to Leonid Brezhnev and one to Konstantin Chernenko, Mr Gorbachev's successor and a Brezhnev protege. The two others come from the Khrushchev era.

Mr Lukyanov was head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) under Mr Brezhnev and was named first assistant of the General Department in 1983, when Mr Andropov was party chief.

The General Department was previously headed by Klavdiy Bogolyubov, 76, who was appointed by Mr Chernenko, himself holder of the position from 1965 to 1983. Observers said Mr Bogolyubov may have gone into retirement.

About half of the 458 members of the Central Committee are expected to give up their positions at next March's party congress.

The appointment of former Aerospace Industry Minister Ivan Silayev to head the recently created "Bureau of the Council of Ministers for Machine Building" was also divulged by PRAVDA in its outline of television broadcasts. The establishment of the bureau was announced October 18 in the weekly statement by the party Politburo, which indicated only that the new body would coordinate machine building and "issue orders to ministries concerned within the limits of its jurisdiction."

A more comprehensive reorganization was announced earlier this week for the agriculture ministry, including the creation of a "State Agro-Industrial Committee." The new committee, based on six abolished or merged ministries, is to oversee the activities of all departments associated with agricultural production under the direction of Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, a close associate of Mr Gorbachev.

NEW MEDICAL, MICROBIOLOGY MINISTER PROFILED

PM021510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Valeriy Alekseyevich Bykov USSR minister of the medical and microbiological industry.

Valeriy Alekseyevich Bykov

Comrade V.A. Bykov was born in 1938; he is Russian and has been member of the CPSU since 1966. He is a graduate from the Kuybyshev Industrial Institute and a candidate of technical sciences. He began his career in 1961 as a lecturer at the institute, and afterward worked as unit mechanic and deputy chief mechanic at the Kirishi Oil Refinery. In 1971-1976 he worked as director of a biochemical plant. In 1976 he was elected first secretary of the Kirishi CPSU Gorkom, Leningrad Oblast. In 1979 he was appointed chief of the microbiological industry sector at the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department and in 1985 was appointed chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Microbiological Industry. Valeriy Alekseyevich Bykov was an elected delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress. He has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner and other medals.

ZOLOTUKHIN APPOINTED MINISTER OF BREAD PRODUCTS

LD031609 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Dec 85

[.rom the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin minister of bread products of the USSR.

GOSPLAN'S REUT APPOINTED TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD041724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made Anatoliy Antonovich Reut, first deputy of the USSR State Planning Committee on general questions, a member of the USSR Council of Ministers.

SILAYEV ATTENDS BULGARIAN COMPUTER EXHIBITION

PM141107 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Survey of Electronics"]

[Text] An exhibition of the fraternal country's computer hardware opened 12 November at the Bulgarian technical machine building center in Moscow. On display are items which are offered for export to the Soviet Union in the forthcoming 5-year period.

I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of Soviet ministries and departments, representatives of scientific organizations, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the exhibition opening.

RYZHKOV SIGNS FORMER GOSPLAN AIDE'S OBITUARY

PM201047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 6

["Obituary of Nikolay Pavlovich Gusev"]

[Excerpts] Nikolay Pavlovich Gusev, major organizer of agricultural production planning, former deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and personal pensioner of union status, died on 13 November 1985 at the age of 75.

N.P. Gusev was born into a worker's family in Moscow in 11 May 1910.

N.I. Ryzhkov, N.V. Talyzin, V.P. Nikonov, V.S. Murakhovskiy, Ya. P. Ryabov, B.I. Gostev, V.A. Karlov, N.K. Baybakov, L.A. Voronin, P.A. Paskar, P.P. Anisimov, V. Ye. Biryukov, A.M. Lalayants, N.P. Lebedinskiy, N.I. Maslennikov, V.K. Mesyats, N.F. Vasilyev, G.S. Zolotukhin, A.A. Yezhevskiy, L.I. Khitrin, A.A. Nikonov, N.T. Borchenko, A.A. Krasnoplytsev, N.P. Shcheblykin, and I.I. Chuverin.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA FESTIVE MEETING

LD201737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The 150th anniversary of the birth of outstanding Kazakh academic, teacher, and democrat Chokan Valikhanov is being widely marked in Kazakhstan. A festive meeting in Alma-Ata today was devoted to the anniversary of the glorious son of the Kazakh people studies. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, was present at the festive meeting.

LEADERS ATTEND K. SIMONOV MEMORIAL SOIREE

PM271527 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To a Communist, Writer, Serviceman"]

[Excerpt] The participants in a ceremonial soiree held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow 26 November paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Konstantin Mikhaylovich Simonov. It was devoted to the 70th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Soviet writer and public figure.

In the presidium were Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, and M.V. Zimyanin; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, military leaders, and literary and art figures.

The soiree was opened by G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board.

MVD'S LT GEN GREBENYUK DIES 'SUDDENLY'

PM031657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Second Edition p 6

[G.P. Grebenyuk Obituary]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Grigoriy Pavlovich Grebenyuk, chief of the USSR MVD Administration of Affairs, died suddenly at age 63. A remarkable man and representative of the Cheka guard, who devoted himself entirely to the wholehearted service of the socialist motherland and the great cause of the Communist Party, to which he had belonged since 1943, has departed this life.

G.P. Grebenyuk was born 5 December 1921 into a peasant family in Pochapnitsy village in Vinnitsa Oblast.

After the war G.P. Grebenyuk held responsible posts in Soviet Army formations and groupings. In 1972 he was promoted to leading work in the KGB apparatus. He went on to serve in the USSR MVD in 1982.

.A group of Comrades.

DISCUSSION, COMMENTARY ON PARTY DOCUMENTS

PRAVDA on 'Creative Thought'

PM271501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party's Creative Thought"]

[Text] Only a party guided by progressive theory can fulfill the role of the progressive fighter. Today these Leninist words are being filled with still more topical substance. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program, published for all-party, nationwide discussion, is a model of the party's loyalty to the fundamental Marxist-Leninist guidelines and to its everlasting tradition of acting on scientific bases. And this means not just keeping the CPSU's theoretical foundations pure and inviolate but also advancing our revolutionary science and being always at the forefront, on the crest of the historical process.

"The party," the draft of this very important preCongress document points out, "considers its most important duty to be the further creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of studying and generalizing new phenomena in the life of Soviet society, taking into account the experience of the other socialist community countries and of the world communist, workers, national liberation, and democratic movement, and analyzing the achievements of the natural and social sciences."

The innovative nature of the party's creative thought has been reflected, above all, in the detailed concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Compared with the existing program, the draft new edition enshrines a number of important new points: on the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism; on ways to make the transition to intensifying the economy, and on the improvement of the management system and distributive relations; on the effacing of social and class differences, the resolution of the nationalities question, and the shaping of a new historical community -- the Soviet people; and on socialist self-management.

The draft provides an in-depth, scientific characterization of international problems and raises anew the question of the chief motive forces of social development -- world socialism, the workers and communist movement, the peoples of liberated states, and mass democratic movements. The program makes a clear reply to the most burning question of the present day, which now concerns all mankind -- the question of war and peace.

The richness of the ideas, propositions, and conclusions contained in the draft new edition of the party program prompts us to study in greater depth the society in which we live and the processes taking place in the world arena. All this confronts the social sciences with specific and urgent tasks.

They must become forward-looking in the full sense of the word and be sources of the knowledge which is needed to make the optimum decisions in the economy and in the sphere of the country's sociopolitical and cultural development. It is the duty of social scientists to convey to the broad working masses in an intelligible manner and at a high scientific standard the party's program theses and the contents of the draft preCongress documents.

It is the urgent task of social scientists to analyze the objective contradictions of socialist society and to elaborate substantiated recommendations for resolving them and reliable economic and social forecasts. The efforts of political economists, philosophers, psychologists, and representatives of other social sciences must be directed toward accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the economic machinery and the system of economic management, and enhancing working people's education and qualifications.

The economic theory of socialism must delve more deeply into the dialectics of production forces and production relations and, on this basis, elaborate ways and methods to develop our society's material and technical base and achieve its gradual transition to communism.

The sociopolitical sphere represents a broad field for research by social scientists. The CPSU's social policy embraces the whole expanse of man's life -- from his working and living conditions, health, and leisure to social class and national relations. It is necessary to get to know in greater depth the natural laws and the dynamics governing rapprochement among the classes, social groups, and strata, the surmounting of substantial differences between mental and physical labor and between the city and the countryside, and the increasingly full realization of the principle of social justice. The mastering of Lenin's ideas on the people's socialist self-management, which is realized not only in the working people's interests but also by the working people themselves, demands the close attention of representatives of various social disciplines.

Social scientists must make a more substantial contribution to improving the forms and methods of ideological work and resolving the important tasks advanced by the party in the spheres of upbringing, education, and scientific and cultural development. The further elaboration of teaching theory and its efficient practical application in the course of implementing the school reform demand considerable effort.

A very acute struggle is being waged in the world between the two world outlooks, reflecting the contrast between the two world systems. In their research social scientists are called on not only to rebuff anticommunist falsifications both also to conduct an offensive against bourgeois ideology and convincingly expose its scientific insolvency.

It is the purpose of social scientists to be in the front ranks of investigators into what is new, to conduct a bold scientific quest, and to uphold the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory. Their efforts must nourish the party's creative thought and help to resolve the complex and large-scale tasks of communist creation.

Changes in Voting, Office Holding

PM201637 [Editorial report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 November First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "I Make a Suggestion" a collection of four readers' letters proposing amendments to the Draft CPSU Statutes.

In a letter entitled "To Prevent Conceit" I. Mazur, a jurist from Ust-Kamchatsk, writes: "It happens that the selfsame people remain in leading party work or in another elected post for an unlimited time, lose their business qualities, become remote from the masses, or even acquire unnecessary 'ties.' To further ensure the purity of the CPSU's elected organs, I propose incorporating in the Communists' Draft Statutes, which are being discussed, a point on limiting the holding of such posts to, say, two terms. Reelection (reappointment) is to be considered possible after an interval. To ensure that highly trusted people do not become conceited, I consider it necessary also to take more circumspect and comprehensive approach to conferring high titles on them and giving them awards."

In a letter entitled "About Secret Balloting" I. Kamenev, deputy editor of the Yelninskiy Rayon newspaper ZNAMYA, Smolensk Oblast, writes: "Everyone knows that leading party organs are elected by secret ballot. This is also written in the Draft CPSU Statutes. But how should secret balloting be ensured in practice? This is how it is organized at rayon party conference in our city of Yelnya. Having obtained their voting papers at the counting commission, delegates at once head, like a living line, so to speak, for the single ballot box and drop them into it. This takes place in view of everyone: both the delegates themselves and the representatives of higher organizations. Naturally far from everyone who would like to cross out the candidate's name on the list or write in a new one will do so in full view. I think that there should be special premises to ensure real secret balloting. And the same in primary organizations: It would be sufficient, in my view, to do it like this -- the voting paper is handed to the party member in one room, while the ballot box is in another room".

V. Stepanov, a party and labor veteran, writes in a letter entitled "Veteran's Recommendation": "In order to expel an unworthy person from the party, at least two-thirds of the communists attending the meeting must vote for this. I believe that such requirements relating to voting, and perhaps even tougher ones, should also be applied to admission to the CPSU."

Letter on Income, Spending

PM201657 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 November First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Precongress Discussion: We Discuss the Draft Basic Guidelines" an 800-word letter from S. Matiyev, driver of the No 2 motor transport establishment in Groznyy, entitled "Counting Other People's Money? Social Control of Income is a Necessary and Just Measure." After applauding the plan to increase real incomes, the reader goes on to write: "But will all the benefits go to those who deserve them through honest labor? This question vexes not just me. Many of my comrades are convinced that the fair distribution of social incomes is now more necessary even than a further increase in them." He complains of the way in which certain people openly flaunt their wealth and possessions, which are sometimes acquired by illegal or semilegal means, while other people merely look on with envy and apparent tolerance. The writer concludes by saying that he is not prepared to condone "various kinds of slick operators and parasites scoffing at the principles of social justice and living better than conscientious workers, kolkhoz members, and employees." He calls for increased control over what people may do with their income to be considered in editing the pregress documents.

Need To 'Review Decisions'

PM291116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Academician I. Mints "Scientist's Opinion" under the rubric "Nationwide Tribune. We Discuss the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft CPSU Statutes with Proposed Changes": "Along the Untrodden Paths of History"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are studying with legitimate pride and profound attention the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. This draft sums up the results of what has been achieved, creatively maps out the paths of our further development, and accurately defines its objective: the improvement of socialism and the gradual transition to communism. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program does not pass over in silence the mistakes allowed to occur in the past. This testifies to the CPSU's maturity and its confidence in its own strength. At the same time, it seems to me that it would not be superfluous to point out that the party is marching along untrodden paths, which at times necessitates the review of decisions.

'INFORMATION REPORT' ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM041458 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 First Edition

["Information Report on the Sitzings of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet" -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA headline]

[Text] The 2d session of the 11th RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow at 1000 on 3 December 1985.

The deputies and guests at the session welcomed with prolonged tumultuous applause Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, and V.P. Nikonov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, took the chair. The deputies and guests of the session stood to honor the memory of deceased deputies D.D. Angelyev, V.G. Goncharov, and S.A. Gerasimov.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy L.I. Matveyev, deputy chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the verification of the credentials of deputies elected since the first session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to replace deceased deputies. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet resolved to recognize the credentials of the following deputies: L.N. Spiridonov, elected from Moscow's no. 28 Kvybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug 26 May 1985; L.D. Semichastnyy, elected from Chelyabinsk Oblast's no. 800 Ashinskiy Electoral Okrug 22 September 1985; N.S. Yermakov, elected from Kemerovo Oblast's no. 457 Prokopyevskiy Electoral Okrug 17 November 1985; and N.V. Velichko, elected from Rostov Oblast's no. 658 Salskiy Electoral Okrug 24 November 1985. The session agenda and order of work were unanimously approved.

The session agenda includes the following items:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1986 and the Progress of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1985;
2. On the RSFSR State Budget for 1986 and on the Implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1984;
3. On the confirmation of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The deputies then proceeded to examine the items on the session agenda.

Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1985. Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance, delivered a report on the RSFSR state budget for 1986 and the implementation of the RSFSR state budget for 1984. Deputy I.M. Cherepanov, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1986 and the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1985, and also on the RSFSR state budget for 1986 and the implementation of the RSFSR state budget for 1984. The deputies then proceeded to discuss the reports and coreport on items 1 and 2 on the session agenda. The following deputies spoke during the debate: L.A. Borisov (Moscow Brezhnevskiy Electoral Okrug), T.F. Naryshkina (Leningrad Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug), V.I. Isakov (Kvybyshev Oblast's Ozerskiy Electoral Okrug), N.T. Sinegubov (Tula Oblast's Plavskiy Electoral Okrug), N.D. Tereshchenko (Stavropol Kray's Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug), and V.K. Foteyev (Chechen-Ingush ASSR's Nazranovskiy Electoral Okrug).

MERCHANT MARINE RENEWAL, DEVELOPMENT ILLUSTRATED

LD292343 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Yegorov writes:

The renewal of the Soviet merchant marine, the deadweight of which has amounted to 20 million tons, continued in the outgoing five-year plan period (1981-1985). Over the period, the merchant marine has been provided with 250 new ships (part of which were ordered abroad). New ships at the end of the year vividly illustrate the ways of the development of the industry. The construction of a lighter carrier of ice-breaking class with a nuclear plant, "Sevmorput", has entered a decisive stage at the Kerch shipyards (Black Sea). The 260-metre-long ship is capable of taking on board 74 floating containers. The nuclear-powered ice-breaker "Rossiya", which was launched in Leningrad, has logged the first thousands of miles. A transport ship of "river-sea" class has set out on a trial run. It has completed the series of river- and sea-going ships built on the Volga. A motorship with a flexible attached barge has performed well under tests on the Pechora. It is finely suited to navigating narrow and torturous northern rivers.

The tendencies that have begun to show will keep on in the forthcoming five-year plan period (1986-1990). It is planned substantially to renew the merchant marine, providing it with high-performance economical ships, ice-breaking and transport craft of ice-breaking class. The transportation of cargoes by ships of river-sea class will gain in scope in river transport.

A course has been taken in the USSR of late to build specialised transportation craft which are intended for strictly definite cargoes. Among them are motorships to carry containers and lighters, large-tonnage ore carriers, and ro-ro ships. By the end of the current five-year plan period the share of such ships has grown up to 13 per cent. Renewal is also characteristic of the tanker fleet. The domestically built "ecologically pure" oil carrier "Pobeda", which is the first one in a large series of ships, has become the pride of the tanker fleet. These tankers meet all the requirements of the international convention for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil.

DELAYS IN SUPPLY OF TRACTORS, RAIL CARS REPORTED

LD292037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Report by Semen Astakhov]

[Summary] Recently, there have been reports that at individual enterprises a great amount of finished products are piling up, and this is the fault of railroad workers. At the Volgograd tractor works up to 5,000 vehicles await delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building reported today that thanks to vigorous measures taken by leaders of the Ministry of Railways heads, the delay has been eliminated and there are now less than 1,000 tractors left at the works. The supply of rail cars has been speeded up at the Ternopol combine harvester works, the Onezhkiy tractor works, Lvovkhimselmash, Davydovselmash, and in general throughout the industry the dispatch of such machinery is being carried out smoothly. In Belorussia in particular, machine-builders and rail workers have coordinated their work together well.

At the Minsk tractor works rail cars are even supplied ahead of schedule. But this is not the case everywhere. Rail cars are not supplied regularly to the Voronezhselmash works. Its output is needed especially for preparing seeds for spring sowing and for preserving food and forage grain from spoiling. At Kamenka, Penza Oblast, at the Belinskselmash works over 1,600 vehicles essential for spring sowing preparations have piled up. The managers of a Central Asian works report in a telegram from Tashkent that over 2,500 trailers and tractors are awaiting dispatch from the works. If rail workers here do not speed up the supply of rail cars the works may come to a halt. Leaders of the Ministry of Railways have "promised to take decisive measures to eliminate this hold-up as well."

BRIEFS

VORKUTA COAL PRODUCTION -- The miners of the Vorkuta-Ugol Production association today completed their 5-year plan. They have produced 100 million tons of fuel, which is 4 million tons more than during the whole of the previous 5-year plan. Our correspondent was told by the association's general director that during the next 5-year plan, the annual growth in coal output at Vorkuta will amount to 400,000 tons. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 19 Nov 85 LD]

NEW AZERBAIJAN WELL -- Oil from a new stratum has reached the Baku refineries. Drilled in the (?Gyurzundak) field in the area between the Kura and Iori rivers, the well has provided an industrial flow of the valuable raw material. The prospected deposits have once again confirmed the high degree of productivity of the oil-bearing strata of the western zone of Azerbaijan where the center of the mainland oil-extraction region of the republic is now located. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 Nov 85 LD]

YAMBURG GAS PIPELINE PROGRESS -- Construction workers on the gas pipeline Yamburg-Yelets-1 are working at a good pace. Today it was reported that they have put into operation a section of the trunkline which goes through Mordovia, and the Gorkiy, Tambov, and Lipetsk oblasts, ahead of schedule. They have thus overfulfilled the 5-year plan tasks. Almost 140,000 square meters of housing have been built. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Nov 85 LD]

TURKMENISTAN GAS PIPELINE -- The last section of the Tedzhen-Ashkhabad-Bezmeim gas-pipeline, almost 300 km in length, has been put into operation in Turkmenistan. Linking Ashkhabad and its satellite town Bezmeim to a constant supply of gas, the pipeline is part of a long-term scheme which includes the use of small deposits of natural gas. Natural gas and liquefied gas is now used by 95 percent of the population of Turkmenistan. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 85 LD]

NUCLEAR HEATING -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes about a unique new construction project. The peaceful atom now carries out many jobs. Soon it will also be providing hot water to residential houses and heating them. A correspondent of the newspaper visited the construction site of the Voronezh heat-supply atomic station -- the country's first such station. In the near future it will become the lead model for a new family of atomic boiler-houses. Two strings of a heat-supply line already extend from the station to the oblast center. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 21 Nov 85 LD]

SU-27 FIGHTER SAID TO USE WESTERN TECHNOLOGY

LD051019 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0452 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The first pictures of a top secret advanced Soviet jet fighter -- which benefits from stolen Western defence secrets -- are published today. The pictures reveal dramatic gains made by the Soviet Union from secrets passed on by spies working in the defence industry in the West.

Western analysis of pictures and other information acquired on the Sukhoi SU-27 fighter jet has shown that it incorporates a downward-looking radar system, radar-guided missiles and electronic counter-measures equipment designed to avoid NATO aircraft -- all coming from advances stolen from the West. Most of the features in the aircraft, known to NATO as the Flanker, are thought to have come from a spy working within the giant U.S. aircraft company Hughes. But the pictures, in the new edition of Jane's "All The World's Aircraft" today, have all been received via a legitimate source, according to editor John Taylor.

The Soviets themselves estimate that documents on the U.S. F-18 fighter alone saved their aviation and radar industries five years' development work and more than \$35 million. Other developments incorporated in the aircraft come from the U.S. F-14 aircraft, while the downward-looking radar is a copy of the Hughes AN/APG radar fitted in the U.S. F-15. The Soviet aircraft's air-to-air missile system is thought to be better than its nearest American equivalent.

"They have got a lot for nothing," said Mr Taylor. "It is a faster aircraft than the F-15 and its combat radius of 1,500 kilometres is 50 percent better than the F-15's. It is very much more manoeuvrable than previous Russian fighters, and they would be very formidable opponents."

He believes the developments built into the Flanker would make it capable of shooting down a low-flying Tornado aircraft from great height or knocking a ground-hugging cruise missile out of the sky.

DEFENSE MINISTRY AIDES SIGN GEN BORISOV OBITUARY

PM011747 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Excerpts] Colonel General Aleksandr Petrovich Borisov died suddenly 28 November 1985. A.P. Borisov was born 4 January 1921 in the village of Nadutovo in Kostroma Oblast's Soligalichskiy Rayon. From 1975 A.P. Borisov was chief of the Military Communications Academy. From 1978 he was engaged in responsible work on the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Staff.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, Y.P. Maksimov, Y.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S. G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V. M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Gribkov, A.I. Belov, A.N. Katrich, N.I. Khovrin, I.A. Fabrikov, V.N. Dutov, G.T. Khoreshko, V.N. Verevkin-Rakhalskiy, Y.A. Khvorostyanov, I.S. Lyutov, S.M. Ivanov, V.I. Anoshkin. N.G. Popov.